The New-York Times.

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FATAL CASUALTIES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The Coroner of New-York City reports the fatal casualties of the year 1865, not including railroad and steamboat accidents, as follows:

Burned to death	78
Crushed	38
Drowned	163
Exposure	27
Falls	156
Intemperance	36
Murdered	62
Run over	173
Total	733

All of which, except intemperance and exposure, are insured against at low rates of premium.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET CASH ASSETS OVER..................$600,000

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.

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ITS IMPORTANCE.

Every man is liable to accident, no matter what his occupation or pursuits. "Good luck" cannot always be depended upon. The questions to be settled are precisely the same as in fire insurance. Is it not cheaper to let a responsible Company take the risk than it is to take it yourself? Is not your body worth more than your dwelling house? Is not the protection offered worth more than it costs?

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A General Accident Policy insures against accidents of all kinds, and at all times and places. This is a kind of policy we recommend to all our patrons.

They are issued for any period, from one month to five years.

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WEEKLY COMPENSATION.

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OVER ONE THOUSAND

DEATH AND COMPENSATION LOSSES

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the past eighteen months, realizing to the families of the assured over

$120,000 FOR LESS THAN $600 RECEIVED IN PREMIUMS.

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ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR GENERAL ACCIDENTS

DEATH ONLY.			DEATH AND DISABILITY TOGETHER.		
Sum Insured.	Ord. Prem.	Special Prem.	Weekly Comp'sn	Ord. Prem.	Special. Prem.
$1,000	$3 00	$3 75	5 00	5 00	6 00
2,000	6 00	7 50	10 00	10 00	12 00
3,000	9 00	11 25	15 00	15 00	18 00
4,000	12 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	24 00
5,000	15 00	18 75	25 00	25 00	30 00
6,000	18 00	22 50	30 00	30 00	36 00
8,000	24 00	30 00	40 00	40 00	48 00
10,000	30 00	37 50	50 00	50 00	60 00

No Medical Examination required. All ages are taken over 15. The state of health is not inquired into, but a policy will be issued at five minutes' notice.

REASONS FOR PREFERRING

THE TRAVELERS', OF HARTFORD.

1. It is the Pioneer Company in the United States.
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Memorial Services in Honor of Our Late President.

Imposing Ceremonies at the National Capital.

Eloquent Address of Mr. Bancroft.

Comprehensive Survey of Our National History.

Our Relations with Great Britain and Other European Governments.

Origin and Character of the Southern Rebellion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

His Character as a Private Citizen and as a Statesman.

The Part He Bore in the Great War for the Union.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The memorial services on the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN took place to-day, strictly according to the programme agreed upon beforehand. The arrangements seemed to have been perfectly made, and were perfectly carried out.

The proceedings were almost entirely devoid of incident, for everything—interest, anxiety and expectation—centred in the orator and the oration. There were present the usual distinguished representation of people of high positions in the capital, beginning, for instance, with the Lieutenant-General, and running down to the latest brevet brigadier-general, with Admiral SHUBRICK, and running down through the grades of the navy to a lieutenant-commander, and yet comprising many illustrious names; for what day in the year is it possible here in Washington to search the Departments and the Bureaus and not find a score or more of distinguished names who embellish history and adorn their stations? The President and the entire Cabinet, save Mr. SEWARD, the Judges of the Supreme Court, all save Justice GRIER, the Diplomatic Corps, not all, but many, including BRUCE, GEROLT, STOECKL, TASSARA, RAASLOFF and others; the Senate in force, the House of Representatives almost unanimously. These were all there seated just as ordered, presenting a picture of intellectual power, political fame, military glory and courtly dignity such as is seldom seen even within the halls of the Capitol in these eventful years so productive of lasting history and great men.

All having been seated at 12 o'clock, Rev. Dr. BOYNTON offered up a prayer, and at 12:20 the Marine Band played the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore." They were stationed in the vestibule, in the rear of the reporters' gallery, and the exquisite manner in which it was performed, together with the peculiar character of the music itself, produced a marked effect.

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate, then made the opening address, brief, couched in the most felicitous language, and meeting with evident marks of warm approbation. He then introduced the orator of the occasion, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, who proceeded to deliver the memorial address, occupying two hours and thirty-seven minutes. The delivery was deliberate, and in that severely classical style of unimpassioned oratory for which Mr. BANCROFT is noted. The large audience, many of whom had provided themselves with copies of the oration, printed in advance, followed him through with the closest interest, and oftentimes manifested their approbation in the most decided applause.

The speaker went over a very wide field, but it is generally conceded that he did his subject justice. The historian is plainly visible in the orator, for his eloquence was all in the facts and truths which he uttered. Dealing only with positive matter, he drew applause by portraying the history of the great struggle, and its martyred President, with searching fidelity. The orator inspired no enthusiasm from the kindling emotions of the heart. He inspired no warmth of feeling. He drew a picture cold in outline, classical in embellishment, embodying the sternest truths, and portrayed with the graphic power of TASSITUS. The history of the rise and fall of the slave power attracted especial attention, and the attributing of the doctrine of secession to Judge TANEY as the result of his Dred Scott decision was listened to with the deepest interest. As the orator progressed, applause began to become frequent, and the first general outburst was in response to the exhortation to Great Britain to remove the government of the aristocracy, and infuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful power to the people. Then followed allusions to COBDEN and BRIGHT, which were applauded to the echo. Then passing to France and the Monroe Doctrine, his bold assertion that the Republic of Mexico must rise again, was met with the most tumultuous cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The high compliment paid to Russia for her generous course won universal approval. While even the example of the Emperor of China was pointed to as fit to be followed by more enlightened Governments, was also met with loud applause. Coming back to President LINCOLN's administration, the expression in favor of qualified negro suffrage, and the doctrine that the States should alone regulate it, both met with emphatic indorsement, as did also the concluding remarks, that the States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, but come to their rightful place, under the Constitution, as original, necessary and inseparable members of the Union.

The allusions in regard to England, though severe and perfectly truthful, it is proper to state, met with almost unanimous disapproval on the ground of their exceeding impropriety. It is generally conceded that, under the circumstances, the terrible arraignment of England in particular, its distinguished representative being present by invitation, was in bad taste and wholly unnecessary in speaking thus of an otherwise most admirable effort. I am but giving utterance to the universal sentiment with which it has been received.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The flags over the public buildings, including the Capitol, are at half-mast to-day. At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda of the Capitol were opened to those to whom invitations had been extended by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries issued by the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements. The hall of the House of Representatives was opened for the admission of Representatives, and those to whom invitations had been extended, who were conducted to the seats assigned to them. The President of the United States was seated in front of the Speaker's table. The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats next to the President, on the right of the Speaker's table. The Heads of Departments, with the Diplomatic Corps, occupied seats next to the President, on the left of the Speaker's table. Officers of the army and navy, who by name have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats next to the Supreme Court, on the right of the Speaker's table. Representatives occupied seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited. Four rows of seats, on either side of the main aisles, for Senators, in addition to those above mentioned, were occupied by assistant heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, the Chief-Justices and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Heads of Bureaus in the Departments, and others.

When Lieut.-Gen. GRANT entered the gallery, with ladies, he was greeted with applause.

The army and navy officers were in uniform. The diplomatic corps appeared in citizen's dress.

Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, on entering the hall, was applauded by his friends.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, who, after a prayer by Rev. Mr. BOYNTON, laid before them a letter from Secretary SEWARD, addressed to the Speaker, making his acknowledgments for the invitation to be present on the occasion, but seriously regretting that the state of his health forbids his attendance on the interesting national ceremonies.

The Cabinet, excepting Mr. SEWARD, were present.

Senator DOOLITTLE conducted the Orator of the Day to a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. When the Senators, the President and his Cabinet, and the Judges of the Supreme Court entered the hall, those on the floor rose to their feet, and stood until the former were all seated.

Every seat in the hall was occupied. The scene was brilliant and imposing, and, apart from the solemn occasion, it was interesting, from the fact that here were represented all branches of the General and State Governments, together with Ministers from foreign Governments—these and thousands of others uniting in paying their tributes to the memory of the illustrious dead.

The Marine Band, in the rear of the reporters' gallery, performed a solemn air from the opera of "Il Trovatore," after which Rev. Dr. BOYNTON, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, made the following prayer:

Almighty God, who dost inhabit eternity, while we appear but for a little moment and then vanish away, we adore Thy eternal name. Infinite in power and majesty and greatly to be feared art Thou. All earthly distinctions disappear in Thy presence, and we come before Thy throne simply as men—fallen men, condemned alike by Thy law and justly cut off, through sin, from communion with Thee. But through Thy infinite mercy, a new way of access has been opened through Thy son, and consecrated by His blood. We come in that all worthy name and plead the promise of pardon and acceptance through Him. By the imposing solemnities of this scene, we are carried back to the hour when the nation heard and shuddered at hearing that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was dead—was murdered. We would bow ourselves submissively to Him by whom that awful hour was appointed. We bow to the stroke that fell on the country in the very hour of its triumph, and hushed all its shouts of victory to one voiceless sorrow. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed is the name of the Lord. The shadow of that death has not yet passed from the heart of the nation as this National testimonial bears witness to-day. The gloom thrown from these surrounding emblems of death is fringed, we know, with the glory of a great triumph, and the light of a great and good man's memory. Still, O Lord, may this hour bring to us the proper warning. Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh. Any one of us may be called as suddenly as he whom we mourn. We worship Thee as the God of our Fathers. Thou didst trace for them a path over the trackless sea, and bring them to these shores, bearing with them the seed of a vast dominion. We thank Thee that the life-power of the young nation they planted received from Thee such energy, guidance and protection; that it spread rapidly over the breadth of the Continent, carrying with it Christian liberty, churches, schools, and all the blessings of a Christian civilization. We thank Thee that the progress of the time American life has been irresistible, because sustained by Thy eternal counsels and Thy almighty power, and because the might of God was in this national life we have seen it sweeping all opposition away, grinding great systems and parties to powder, and breaking in pieces the devices of men, and Thou hast raised up for it heroic defenders in every hour of peril. We thank Thee, O strong Defender. And when treason was hatching its plot and massing its armies, then O God of Israel, who didst bring David from the sheepfold, Thou gavest one reared in the humble cabin to become the hope and stay of this great people in their most perilous hour, to shield them in disaster and lead them to final victory. We thank Thee that Thou gavest us an honest man, simple hearted and loving as a child, but with a rugged strength that needed only culture and discipline. Thanks be to God that this discipline was granted him through stern public trial, domestic sorrow, and Thy solemn providence till the mere politician was overshadowed by the nobler growth of his moral and spiritual nature, till he came, as we believe, into sympathy with Christ, and saw that we could succeed only by doing justice. Then, inspired by Thee, he uttered those words of power which changed three millions of slaves into men—the great act which has rendered his name forever illustrious and secured the triumph of our cause. We think of him almost as the prophet of his era. Thou didst make that honest, great-hearted man the central figure of his age, setting upon his goodness, upon his moral grandeur, the seal of Thine approval and the crown of victory. We bless Thee that he did not die until assured of victory, until he knew that his great work was done, and he had received all the honor that earth could bestow, and then we believe Thou didst give him a martyr's crown. We thank Thee that we have this hope for the illustrious dead. Great reason have we also to thank Thee that such was the enduring strength of our institutions, that they received no perceptible shock from the death even of such a man and in such an hour, and that Thou didst provide for that perilous moment one whose strength was sufficient to receive and bear the weight of government, and who, we trust, will work out the great problem of Christian freedom to its full solution, and build this great people into one inseparable whole. We thank Thee that the Representatives of the nation have come to sit to-day in the shadow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's tomb, to express once more their now chastened sorrow. May they all reconsecrate themselves to those principles which made him worthy to be remembered thus; and then a redeemed and transfigured land will be a fitting monument to him and for them. Endow the President with wisdom equal to his great responsibilities, that the blessings of a whole nation may also be given to him. May his advisers, our judges and our legislators be constantly instructed by Thee. May Thy blessing rest on the officers of the Army and Navy, by whose skill and courage our triumph was won; upon our soldiers and sailors, upon our people, and on those who are struggling on toward a perfect manhood. Bless these eminent men, the honored representatives of foreign Powers. Remember the Sovereigns and people whom they represent. We thank Thee that peace reigns with them as with us. May it continue until the nations shall learn war no more. Remember ABRAHAM LINCOLN's widow and family. Comfort them in their sore bereavement. May they be consoled to know how much the father and husband is loved and honored still. Give Divine support to the distinguished orator of the day. May he so speak as to impress the whole nation's mind. Prepare us to live as men in this age should, that we may be received into Thy Heavenly Kingdom; and to Thy name shall be the praise and the glory for evermore. Amen.

ADDRESS OF MR. FOSTER.

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate *pro tem.*, called the two Houses to order and then said:

No ordinary occasion could have convened this august assembly. For four years the storm of civil war raged fiercely over our country. The blood of the best and bravest of her sons had been freely shed to preserve her name and place among the nations of the earth. In April last the dark clouds, which had so long hung heavily and gloomily over our heads, were all dispersed, and the light of peace, more welcome than even the vernal sunshine, gladdened the eyes and the hearts of our people. Shouts of joy and songs of triumph echoed through our land. The hearts of the devout poured themselves in orisons and thanksgivings to the God of battles and of nations that the most wicked and the most formidable rebellion ever known in human history had been effectually crushed, and our country was saved. In the midst of the abounding joy, suddenly and swiftly as the lightning's flash, came the fearful tidings that the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, our President, loved and honored as few men ever were, so honest, so faithful, so true to his duty and his country, had been foully murdered; had fallen by the bullet of an assassin. All hearts were stricken with horror. The transition from extreme joy to profound sorrow was never more sudden and universal. Had it been possible for a stranger, ignorant of the truth, to have looked over the land, he would have supposed that there had come upon us some visitation of the Almighty, no less dreadful than that which fell on ancient Egypt, on that fearful night when there was not a house where there was not one dead. The nation wept for him. After being gazed upon by myriads of loving eyes under the dome of this magnificent Capitol, the remains of our President were borne in solemn procession through our cities, towns and villages—all draped in the habiliments of sorrow, the symbols and tokens of profound and heartfelt grief—to their final resting-place in the capital of his own State. There he sleeps peacefully, embalmed in the tears of his countrymen. The Senate and House of Representatives have thought proper to commemorate this tragic event by appropriate services. This day, the birthday of him whom we mourn, has properly been selected. An eminent citizen, distinguished by his labors and services in high and responsible public positions, at home and abroad, whose pen has instructed the present age in the history of his country, and done much to transmit the fame and renown of that country to future ages—Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT—will now deliver a discourse. [Applause.]

Mr. BANCROFT, who was sitting between Senator FOOT, on one side, and Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, on the other, then arose and delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF MR. BANCROFT.

Senators, Representatives of America:

That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science. On the great moving power which is from the beginning hangs the world of the senses and the world of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the nations, working in patient continuity through the ages, never halting and never abrupt, encompassing all events in its oversight, and ever effecting its will, though mortals may slumber in apathy or oppose with madness. Kings are lifted up or thrown down, nations come and go, republics flourish and wither, dynasties pass away like a tale that is told; but nothing is by chance, though men in their ignorance of causes may think so. The deeds of time are governed, as well as judged by the decrees of eternity. The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable omnipotence which plants its foot on all the centuries, and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways; but when the hour strikes for a people, or for mankind, to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity; an all-subduing influence prepares the mind of men for the coming revolution; those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human devices; and all hearts and all understandings, most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

In the fullness of time a republic rose up in the wilderness of America. Thousands of years had passed away before this child of the ages could be born. From whatever there was of good in the system of former centuries she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings. With the deepest sentiment of faith fixed in her inmost nature, she disenthralled religion from bondage to temporal power, that her worship might be worship only in spirit and in truth. The wisdom which had passed from India through Greece, with what Greece had added of her own; the jurisprudence of Rome; the mediæval municipalities; the Teutonic method of representation; the political experience of England; the benignant wisdom of the expositors of the law of nature and of nations in France and Holland, all shed on her their selectest influence. She washed the gold of political wisdom from the sands wherever it was found; she cleft it from the rocks; she gleaned it among ruins. Out of all the discoveries of statesmen and sages, out of all the experience of past human life, she compiled a perennial political philosophy, the primordial principles of national ethics. The wise men of Europe sought the best government in a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy; and America went behind these names to extract from them the vital elements of social forms, and blend them harmoniously in the free commonwealth, which comes nearest to the illustration of the natural equality of all men. She intrusted the guardianship of established rights to law; the movements of reform to the spirit of the people, and drew her force from the happy reconciliation of both.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Republics had hitherto been limited to small cantons of cities and their dependencies; America, doing that which the like had not before been known upon the earth, or believed by Kings and statesmen to be possible, extended her republic across a continent. Under her auspices the vine of liberty took deep root and filled the land; the hills were covered with its shadow; its boughs were like the goodly cedars, and reached into both oceans. The fame of this only daughter of freedom went out into all the lands of the earth; from her the human race drew hope.

PROPHECIES ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SLAVERY.

Neither hereditary monarchy nor hereditary aristocracy planted itself on our soil; the only hereditary condition that fastened itself upon us was servitude. Nature works in sincerity, and is ever true to its law. The bee hives honey, the viper distills poison; the vine stores its juices, and so do the poppy and the upas. In like manner, every thought and every action ripens its seed, each in its kind. In the individual man, and still more in a nation, a just idea gives life, and progress and glory; a false conception portends disaster, shame and death. A hundred and twenty years ago a West Jersey Quaker wrote: "This trade of importing slaves is dark gloominess hanging over the land; the consequences will be grievous to posterity." At the North the growth of Slavery was arrested by natural causes; in the region nearest the tropics it throve rankly, and worked itself into the organism of the rising States. Virginia stood between the two with soil, climate and resources demanding free labor, and yet capable of the profitable employment of the slave. She was the land of great statesmen, and they saw the danger of her being whelmed under the rising flood in time to struggle against the delusions of avarice and pride. Ninety-four years ago the Legislature of Virginia addressed the British King, saying that the trade in slaves was "of great inhumanity," was opposed to the "security and happiness" of their constituents, "would in time have the most destructive influence," and "endanger their very existence." And the King answered them, that "upon pain of his highest displeasure, the importation of slaves should not be in any respect obstructed." "Pharisaical Britain," wrote FRANKLIN in behalf of Virginia, "to pride thyself in setting free a single slave that happened to land on thy coast, while thy laws continue a traffic whereby so many hundreds of thousands are dragged into a slavery that is entailed on their posterity." "A serious view of this subject," said PATRICK HENRY in 1773, "gives a gloomy prospect to future times." In the same year, GEORGE MASON wrote to the Legislature of Virginia: "The laws of impartial Providence may avenge our injustice upon our posterity." In Virginia, and in the Continental Congress, JEFFERSON, with the approval of EDMUND PENDLETON, branded the slave-trade as piracy; and he fixed in the Declaration of Independence as the corner-stone of America: "All men are created equal, with an unalienable right to liberty." On the first organization of temporary Governments for the continental domain JEFFERSON, but for the default of New-Jersey, would, in 1784, have consecrated every part of that territory to freedom. In the formation of the National Constitution Virginia, opposed by a part of New-England, vainly struggled to abolish the slave-trade at once and forever; and when the ordinance of 1787 was introduced by NATHAN DANE, without the clause prohibiting Slavery, it was through the favorable disposition of Virginia and the South that the clause of JEFFERSON was restored, and the whole Northwestern Territory—all the territory that then belonged to the nation—was reserved for the labor of freemen.

DESPAIR OF THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The hope prevailed in Virginia that the abolition of the slave-trade would bring with it the gradual abolition of Slavery; but the expectation was doomed to disappointment. In supporting incipient measures for emancipation, JEFFERSON encountered difficulties greater than he could overcome; and after vain wrestlings, the words that broke from him—"I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that His justice cannot sleep forever"—were words of despair. It was the desire of WASHINGTON's heart that Virginia should remove Slavery by a public act; and as the prospects of a general emancipation grew more and more dim, he, in utter hopelessness of the action of the State, did all that he could by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Good and true men had, from the days of 1776, thought of colonizing the negro in the home of his ancestors. But the idea of colonization was thought to increase the difficulty of emancipation; and in spite of strong support, while it accomplished much good for Africa, it proved impracticable as a remedy at home. MADISON, who in early life disliked Slavery so much that he wished "to depend as little as possible on the labor of slaves;" MADISON, who held that where Slavery exists, "the Republican theory becomes fallacious;" MADISON, who, in the last years of his life, would not consent to the annexation of Texas, lest his countrymen should fill it with slaves; MADISON, who said, "Slavery is the greatest evil under which the nation labors—a portentous evil, an evil, moral, political and economical—a sad blot on our free country," went mournfully into old age with the cheerless words: "No satisfactory plan has yet been devised for taking out the stain."

NEW VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

The men of the Revolution passed away. A new generation sprang up, impatient that an institution to which they clung should be condemned as inhuman, unwise and unjust; in the throes of discontent at the self-reproach of their fathers, and blinded by the lustre of wealth to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, they devised the theory that Slavery, which they would not abolish, was not evil, but good. They turned on the friends of colonization, and confidently demanded, "Why take black men from a civilized and Christian country, where their labor is a source of immense gain and a power to control the markets of the world, and send them to a land of ignorance, idolatry, and indolence, which was the home of their forefathers, but not theirs? Slavery is a blessing. Were they not in their ancestral land naked, scarcely lifted above brutes, ignorant of the course of the sun, controlled by nature? And in their new abode, have they not been taught to know the difference of the seasons, to plow, and plant, and reap, to drive oxen, to tame the horse, to exchange their scanty dialect for the richest of all the languages among men, and the stupid adoration of follies for the purest religion? And since Slavery is good for the blacks, it is good for their masters, bringing opulence and the opportunity of educating a race. The slavery of the black is good in itself; he shall serve the white man forever. And nature, which better understood the quality of fleeting interest and passion, laughed, as it caught the echo, "man" and "forever!"

SLAVERY AT HOME.

A regular development of pretensions followed the new declaration with logical consistency. Under the old declaration every one of the States had retained, each for itself, the right of manumitting all slaves by an ordinary act of legislation; now, the power of the people over servitude through their Legislatures was curtailed, and the privileged class was swift in imposing legal and constitutional obstructions on the people themselves. The power of emancipation was narrowed or taken away. The slave might not be disquieted by education. There remained an unconfessed consciousness that the system of bondage was wrong, and a restless memory that it was at variance with the true American tradition; its safety was therefore to be secured by political organization. The generation that made the Constitution took care for the predominance of freedom in Congress, by the ordinance of JEFFERSON; the new school aspired to secure for slavery an equality of votes in the Senate; and while it hinted at an organic act that should concede to the collective South a veto power on national legislation, it assumed that each State separately had the right to revise and nullify laws of the United States, according to the discretion of its judgment.

SLAVERY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The new theory hung as a bias on the foreign relations of the country. There could be no recognition of Hayti, nor even of the American colony of Liberia; and the world was given to understand that the establishment of free labor in Cuba would be a reason for wresting that island from Spain. Territories were annexed; Louisiana, Florida, Texas, half of Mexico. Slavery must have its share in them all, and it accepted for a time a dividing line between the unquestioned domain of free labor and that in which involuntary labor was to be tolerated. A few years passed away, and the new school, strong and arrogant, demanded and received an apology for applying the Jefferson Proviso to Oregon.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The application of that proviso was interrupted for three Administrations; but justice moved steadily onward. In the news that the men of California had chosen freedom, CALHOUN heard the knell of parting Slavery; and on his deathbed he counseled secession. WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON and MADISON had died despairing of the abolition of Slavery; CALHOUN died in despair at the growth of freedom. His system rushed irresistibly to its natural development. The death struggle for California was followed by a short truce; but the new school of politicians who said that Slavery was not evil, but good, soon sought to recover the ground they had lost, and confident of securing Texas, they demanded that the established line in the Territories between freedom and Slavery should be blotted out. The country, believing in the strength and enterprise and expansive energy of freedom, made answer, though reluctantly: "Be it so; let there be no strife between brethren; let Freedom and Slavery compete for the Territories on equal terms, in a fair field under an impartial Administration;" and on this theory, if on any the contest might have been left to the decision of time.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The South started back in appallment from its victory; for it knew that a fair competition foreboded its defeat. But where could it now find an ally to save it from its own mistake? What I have next to say is spoken with no emotion but regret. Our meeting to-day, is as it were, at the grave, in the presence of Eternity, and the truth must be uttered in soberness and sincerity. In a great Republic, as was observed more than two thousand years ago, any attempt to overturn the State owes its strength to aid from some branch of the Government. The Chief-Justice of the United States, without any necessity or occasion, volunteered to come to the rescue of the theory of Slavery. And from his court there lay no appeal but to the bar of humanity and history. Against the Constitution, against the memory of the nation, against a previous decision, against a series of enactments, he decided that the slave is property, that slave property is entitled to no less protection than any other property, that the Constitution upholds it in every Territory against any act of a local Legislature, and even against Congress itself; or, as the President tersely promulgated the saying: "Kansas is as much a slave State as South Carolina or Georgia; Slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in every Territory." The municipal character of Slavery being thus taken away, and slave property decreed to be "sacred," the authority of the courts was invoked to introduce it by the comity of law into States where Slavery had been abolished; and in one of the courts of the United States a Judge pronounced the African slave-trade legitimate, and numerous and powerful advocates demanded its restoration.

TANEY AND SLAVE RACES.

Moreover, the Chief-Justice, in his elaborate opinion, announced what had never been heard from any magistrate of Greece or Rome—what was unknown to civil law, and canon law, and feudal law, and common law, and constitutional law; unknown to JAY, to RUTLEDGE, ELLSWORTH and MARSHALL—that there are "slave races." The spirit of evil is intensely logical. Having the authority of this decision, five States swiftly followed the earlier example of a sixth, and opened the way for reducing the free negro to bondage; the migrating free negro became a slave if he but touched the soil of a seventh; and an eighth, from its extent and soil and mineral resources, destined to incalculable greatness, closed its eyes on its coming prosperity, and enacted—as by TANEY's decision it had the right to do—that every free black man who would live within its limits must accept the condition of slavery for himself and his posterity.

SECESSION RESOLVED ON.

Only one step more remained to be taken. JEFFERSON and the leading statesmen of his day held fast to the idea that the enslavement of the African was socially, morally and politically wrong. The new school was founded exactly upon the opposite idea; and they resolved first to distract the Democratic Party, for which the Supreme Court had now furnished the means, and then to establish a new Government, with negro slavery for its corner-stone, as socially, morally and politically right.

THE ELECTION.

As the Presidential election drew on, one of the old traditional parties did not make its appearance; the other reeled as it sought to preserve its old position; and the candidate who most nearly represented its best opinion, driven by patriotic zeal, roamed the country from end to end to speak for Union, eager at least to confront its enemies, yet not having hope that it would find deliverance through him. The storm rose to a whirlwind; who would allay its wrath? The most experienced statesmen of the country had failed; there was no hope from those who were great after the flesh; could relief come from one whose wisdom was like the wisdom of little children?

EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The choice of America fell on a man born west of the Alleghanies, in the cabin of poor people of Hardin County, Ky.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

His mother could read, but not write; his father could do neither: but his parent sent him, with an old spelling-book, to school, and he learned in his childhood to do both.

When eight years old he floated down the Ohio with his father on a raft which bore the family and all their possessions to the shore of Indiana; and, child as he was, he gave help as they toiled through dense forests to the interior of Spencer County. There in the land of free labor he grew up in a log-cabin, with the solemn solitude for his teacher in his meditative hours. Of Asiatic literature he knew only the Bible; of Greek, Latin, and medieval, no more than the translation of *Æsop's Fables;* of English, JOHN BUNYAN's *Pilgrim's Progress.* The traditions of GEORGE FOX and WILLIAM PENN passed to him dimly along the lines of two centuries through his ancestors, who were Quakers.

HIS EDUCATION.

Otherwise his education was altogether American. The Declaration of Independence was his compendium of political wisdom, the life of WASHINGTON his constant study, and something of JEFFERSON and MADISON reached him through HENRY CLAY, whom he honored from boyhood. For the rest, from day to day he lived the life of the American people; walked in its light; reasoned with its reason; thought with its power of thought; felt the beatings of its mighty heart; and so was in every way a child of nature—a child of the West—a child of America.

HIS PROGRESS IN LIFE.

At nineteen, feeling impulses of ambition to get on in the world, he engaged himself to go down the Mississippi in a flatboat, receiving ten dollars a month for his wages, and afterward he made the trip once more. At twenty-one he drove his father's cattle as the family migrated to Illinois, and split rails to fence in the new homestead in the wild. At twenty-three he was a Captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He kept a shop; he learned something of surveying; but of English literature he added to BUNYAN nothing but SHAKESPEARE's plays. At twenty-five he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, where he served eight years. At twenty-seven he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he chose his home at Springfield, the beautiful centre of the richest land in the State. In 1847 he was a member of the National Congress, where he voted about forty times in favor of the principle of the Jefferson Proviso. In 1854 he gave his influence to elect from Illinois to the American Senate a Democrat who would certainly do justice to Kansas. In 1858, as the rival of DOUGLAS, he went before the people of the mighty Prairie State saying: "This Union cannot permanently endure, half slave and half free; the Union will not be dissolved, but the house will cease to be divided;" and now in 1861, with no experience whatever as an executive officer, while States were madly flying from their orbit, and wise men knew not where to find counsel, this descendant of Quakers, this pupil of BUNYAN, this child of the great West was elected President of America.

He measured the difficulty of the duty that devolved on him, and was resolved to fulfill it.

HE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

As on the 11th of February, 1861, he left Springfield, which for a quarter of a century had been his happy home, to the crowd of his friends and neighbors whom he was never more to meet, he spoke a solemn farewell: "I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty has devolved upon me, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since WASHINGTON. He never would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance. Pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain." To the men of Indiana he said: "I am but an accidental, temporary instrument; it is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty." At the capital of Ohio he said: "Without a name, without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his country." At various places in New-York, especially at Albany before the Legislature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said: "While I hold myself the humblest of all the individuals who have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them. I bring a true heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support; and with their sustaining aid even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the Ship of State safely through the storm." To the assembly of New-Jersey at Trenton, he explained: "I shall take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country, in good temper, certainly with no malice to any section. I am devoted to peace, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." In the old Independence Hall of Philadelphia he said: "I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. If the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it. I have said nothing but what I am willing to live and die by."

IN WHAT STATE HE FOUND THE COUNTRY.

Traveling in the dead of night to escape assassination, LINCOLN arrived at Washington nine days before his inauguration. The outgoing President, at the opening of the session of Congress, had still kept as the majority of his advisers men engaged in treason; had declared that in case of even an "imaginary" apprehension of danger from notions of freedom among the slaves, "disunion would become inevitable." LINCOLN and others had questioned the opinion of TANEY; such impugning he described to the "factious temper of the times." The favorite doctrine of the majority of the Democratic Party on the power of a Territorial Legislature over Slavery he condemned as an attack on "the sacred rights of property." The State Legislatures, he insisted, must repeal what he called "their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments," and which, if such were "null and void," or "it would be impossible for any human power to save the Union." Nay! if these unimportant acts were not repealed, "the injured States would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union." He maintained that no State might secede at its sovereign will and pleasure; that the Union was meant for perpetuity, and that Congress might attempt to preserve, but only by conciliation; that "the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force;" that "the last desperate remedy of a despairing people" would be "an explanatory amendment recognizing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States." The American Union he called "a confederacy" of States, and he thought it a duty to make the appeal for the amendment "before any of these States should separate themselves from the Union." The views of the Lieutenant-General, containing some patriotic advice, "conceded the right of secession," pronounced a quadruple rupture of the Union "a smaller evil than the reuniting of the fragments by the sword," and "eschewed the idea of invading a seceded State." After changes in the Cabinet, the President informed Congress that "matters were still worse;" that "the South suffered serious grievances," which should be redressed "in peace." The day after this message the flag of the Union was fired upon from Fort Moultrie, and the insult was not revenged or noticed. Senators in Congress telegraphed to their constituents to seize the National forts, and they were not arrested. The finances of the country were grievously embarrassed. Its little army was not within reach,—the part of it in Texas, with all its stores, was made over by its commander to the seceding insurgents. One State after another voted in Convention to go out of the Union. A Peace Congress, so-called, met at the request of Virginia, to concert the terms of a capitulation for the continuance of the Union. Congress in both branches sought to devise conciliatory expedients; the Territories of the country were organized in a manner not to conflict with any pretensions of the South, or any decision of the Supreme Court; and, nevertheless, the seceding States formed at Montgomery a Provisional Government, and pursued their relentless purposes with such success that the Lieutenant-General feared the City of Washington might find itself "included in a foreign country," and proposed, among the options for the consideration of LINCOLN, to bid the seceded States "depart in peace." The great Republic seemed to have its emblem in the vast unfinished Capitol, at that moment surrounded by masses of stone and prostrate columns never yet lifted into their places; seemingly the monument of high but delusive aspirations, the confused wreck of inchoate magnificence, sadder than any ruin of Egyptian Thebes or Athens.

HIS INAUGURATION.

The fourth of March came. With instinctive wisdom, the new President, speaking to the people on taking the oath of office, put aside every question that divided the country, and gained a right to universal support, by planting himself on the single idea of Union. That Union he declared to be unbroken and perpetual; and he announced his determination to fulfill "the simple duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States." Seven days later, the Convention of Confederate States unanimously adopted a Constitution of their own; and the new Government was authoritatively announced to be founded on the idea that Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the negro race. The issue was made up whether the great Republic was to maintain its providential place in the history of mankind, or a rebellion founded on negro Slavery gain a recognition of its principle throughout the civilized world. To the disaffected LINCOLN had said: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." To fire the passions of the Southern portion of the people, the Confederate Government chose to become aggressors; and on the morning of the 12th of April began the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and compelled its evacuation.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

It is the glory of the late President that he had perfect faith in the perpetuity of the Union. Supported in advance by DOUGLAS, who spoke as with the voice of a million, he instantly called a meeting of Congress, and summoned the people to come and repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union. The men of the North were trained in schools; industrious and frugal; many of them delicately bred, their minds teeming with ideas and fertile in plans of enterprise; given to the culture of the arts; eager in the pursuit of wealth, yet employing wealth less for ostentation than for developing the resources of their country; seeking happiness in the calm of domestic life; and such lovers of peace that for generations they had been reputed unwarlike. Now, at the cry of their country in its distress, they rose up with unappeasable patriotism; not hirelings—the purest and of the best blood in the land; sons of a pious ancestry, with a clear perception of duty, unclouded faith and fixed resolve to succeed, they thronged round the President to support the wronged, the beautiful flag of the nation. The halls of theological seminaries sent forth their young men, whose lips were touched with eloquence, whose hearts kindled with devotion to serve in the ranks, and make their way to command only as they learned the art of war. Striplings in the colleges, as well the most gentle and the most studious; those of sweetest temper and loveliest character and brightest genius passed from their classes to the camp. The lumberman sprang forward from the forests, the mechanics from their benches, where they had been trained by the exercise of political rights to share the life and hope of the Republic, to feel their responsibility to their forefathers, their posterity and mankind, went forth resolved that their dignity as a constituent part of this Republic should not be impaired. Farmers and sons of farmers left the land but half ploughed, the grain but half planted, and, taking up the musket, learned to face without fear the presence of peril and the coming of death in the shocks of war, while their hearts were still attracted to the charms of their rural life, and all the tender affections of home. Whatever there was of truth and faith and public love in the common heart broke out with one expression. The mighty winds blew from every quarter to fan the flame of the sacred and unquenchable fire.

THE WAR A WORLD-WIDE WAR.

For a time the war was thought to be confined to our own domestic affairs; but it was soon seen that it involved the destinies of mankind, and its principles and causes shook the politics of Europe to the centre, and from Lisbon to Pekin divided the Governments of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a kingdom whose people had in an eminent degree attained to freedom of industry and the security of person and property. Its middle class rose to greatness. Out of that class sprang the noblest poets and philosophers, whose words built up the intellect of its people; skillful navigators to find out the many paths of the oceans; discoverers in natural science, whose inventions guided its industry to wealth, till it equaled any nation of the world in letters, and excelled all in trade and commerce. But its government was become a government of land, and not of men; every blade of grass was represented, but only a small minority of the people. In the transition from the feudal forms, the heads of the social organization freed themselves from the military services which were the conditions of their tenure, and, throwing the burden on the industrial classes, kept all the soil to themselves. Vast estates that had been managed by monasteries as endowments for religion and charity were impropriated to swell the wealth of courtiers and favorites; and the commons, where the poor man once had his right of pasture, were taken away, and, under forms of law, inclosed distributively within their own domains. Although no law forbade any inhabitant from purchasing land, the costliness of the transfer constituted a prohibition, so that it was the rule of that country that the plow should not be in the hands of its owner. The Church was rested on a contradiction, claiming to be an embodiment of absolute truth, and yet was a creature of the statute book.

HER SENTIMENTS.

The progress of time increased the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty; in their years of strength, the laboring people, cut off from all share in governing the state, derived a scanty support from the severest toil, and had no hope for old age but in public charity or death. A grasping ambition had dotted the world with military posts, kept watch over our borders on the northeast, at the Bermudas, in the West Indies, held the gates of the Pacific, of the Southern and of the Indian Ocean, hovered on our northwest at Vancover, held the whole of the newest continent, and the entrances to the old Mediterranean and Red Sea; and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy had gazed with terror on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage to the state; and now they could not repress their joy at its perils. They had not a word of sympathy for the kind-hearted poor man's son whom America had chosen for her chief; they jeered at his large hands, and long feet, and ungainly stature; and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the Great Republic was in its agony, that the Republic was no more, that a head stone was all that remained due by the law of nations to "the late Union." But it is written: "Let the dead bury their dead:" they may not bury the living. Let the dead bury their dead: let a bill of reform remove the worn-out Government of a class, and infuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful power to the people.

HER POLICY.

But while the vitality of America is indestructible, the British Government hurried to do what never before had been done by Christian Powers—what was in direct conflict with its own exposition of public law in the time of our struggle for independence. Though the insurgent States had not a ship or an open harbor, it invested them with all the rights of a belligerent, even on the ocean; and this, too, when the rebellion was not only directed against the gentlest and most beneficent government on earth, without a shadow of justifiable cause, but when the rebellion was directed against human nature itself for the perpetual enslavement of a race. And the effect of this recognition was that acts in themselves piratical found shelter in British courts of law. The resources of British capitalists, their workshops, their armories, their private arsenals, their shipyards, were in league with the insurgents, and every British harbor in the wide world became a safe port for British ships, manned by British sailors, and armed with British guns, to prey on our peaceful commerce; even on our ships coming from British ports, freighted with British products, or that had carried gifts of grain to the English poor. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons, sustained by cheers, scoffed at the thought that their laws could be amended at our request, so as to preserve real neutrality; and to remonstrances, now owned to have been just, their Secretary answered that they could not change their laws *ad infinitum.*

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The people of America then wished, as they always have wished, as they still wish, friendly relations with England; and no man in England or America can desire it more strongly than I. This country has always yearned for good relations with England. Thrice only in all its history has that yearning been fairly met; in the days of HAMPDEN and CROMWELL, again in the first ministry of the elder PITT, and once again in the ministry of SHELBURNE. Not that there have not at all times been just men among the peers of Great Britain—like HALIFAX in the days of JAMES the II., or a GRANVILLE, an ARGYLL, or a HOUGHTON in ours; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like COBDEN and BRIGHT; but the best bower anchor of peace was the working class of England, who suffered most from our civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The act of recognizing the rebel belligerents was concerted with France; France, so beloved in America, on which she had conferred the greatest benefits that one people ever conferred on another; France, which stands foremost on the continent of Europe for the solidity of her culture, as well as for the bravery and generous impulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way toward intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding further colonization of America by European Powers, known commonly as the doctrine of MONROE, had its origin in France; and if it takes any man's name, should bear the name of TURGOT. It was adopted by LOUIS XVI., in the Cabinet of which VERGENNES was the most important member. It is emphatically the policy of France; to which, with transient deviations, the Bourbons, the First NAPOLEON, the House of Orleans, have ever adhered.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

The late President was perpetually harassed by rumors that the Emperor NAPOLEON III. desired formally to recognize the States in rebellion as an independent Power, and that England held him back by her reluctance, or France by her traditions of freedom, or he himself by his own better judgment and clear perception of events. But the Republic of Mexico, on our borders, was, like ourselves, distracted by a rebellion, and from a similar cause. The monarchy of England had fastened upon us slavery which did not disappear with independence; in like manner, the ecclesiastical policy established by the Spanish Council of the Indies, in the day of CHARLES V., and PHILIP II., retained its vigor in the Mexican Republic. The fifty years of civil [illegible] under which she had languished was due to the [illegible] system which was the legacy of monarchy, just [illegible] the inheritance of Slavery kept alive political strife, and culminated in civil war. As with us [illegible] could be no quiet but through the end of Slavery, [illegible] in Mexico there could be no prosperity until the crushing tyranny of intolerance should cease. The party of Slavery in the United States sent their emissaries to Europe to solicit aid; and so did the party of the church in Mexico, as organized by the old Spanish Council of the Indies, but with a different result. Just as the Republican Party had made an end of the rebellion, and was establishing the best government ever known in that region, and giving promise to the nation of order, peace, and prosperity, word was brought us, in the moment of our deepest affliction, that the French Emperor, moved by a desire to erect in North America a buttress for imperialism, would transform the Republic of Mexico into a secundo-geniture for the House of Hapsburg. America might complain; she could not then interpose, and delay seemed justifiable. It was seen that Mexico could not, with all its wealth of land, compete in cereal products with our Northwest, nor, in tropical products, with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed dynasty, attract capital, or create public works, or develop mines, or borrow money; so that the imperial system of Mexico, which was forced at once to recognize the wisdom of the policy of the republic by adopting it, could prove only an unremunerating drain on the French Treasury for the support of an Austrian adventurer.

THE PERPETUITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Meantime, a new series of momentous questions grows up, and forces themselves on the consideration of the thoughtful. Republicanism has learned how to introduce into its constitution every element of order, as well as every element of freedom; but thus far the continuity of its government has seemed to depend on the continuity of elections. It is now to be considered how perpetuity is to be secured against foreign occupation. The successor of CHARLES I., of England dated his reign from the death of his father; the Bourbons, coming back after a long series of revolutions, claimed that the LOUIS who became king was the eighteenth of that name. The present Emperor of the French, disdaining a title from election alone, is called the third of his name. Shall a Republic have less power of continuance when invading armies prevent a peaceful resort to the ballot-box? What force shall it attach to intervening legislation? What validity to debts contracted for its overthrow? These momentous questions are by the invasion of Mexico thrown up for solution: A free State once constituted should be as undying as its people; the Republic of Mexico must rise again.

THE POPE OF ROME AND THE REBELLION.

It was the condition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our difficulties so far that he alone among temporal sovereigns recognized the chief of the Confederate States as a President, and his supporters as a people; and in letters to two great prelates of the Catholic Church in the United States gave counsels for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of secession. Yet events move as they are ordered. The blessing of the Pope at Rome on the head of Duke MAXIMILIAN could not revive in the nineteenth century the ecclesiastical policy of the sixteenth; and the result is only a new proof that there can be no prosperity in the state without religious freedom.

THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

When it came home to the consciousness of the Americans that the war which they were waging was a war for the liberty of all the nations of the world—for freedom itself—they thanked God for the severity of the trial to which He put their sincerity, and nerved themselves for their duty with an inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and as a child, in a dark night on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung fast to the hand of the people, and moved calmly through the gloom. While the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless vanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known. The navy of the United States, drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its tonnage in eight months, and established an actual blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande. In the course of the war it was increased five fold in men and in tonnage, while the inventive genius of the country devised more effective kinds of ordnance and new forms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into the field, for various terms of service, about 2,000,000 men; and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say, one of every two able-bodied men took some part in the war; and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month one hundred and sixty-five thousand were recruited into service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field forty-two regiments of infantry—nearly thirty-six thousand men; and Ohio was like other States in the East and in the West. The well mounted cavalry numbered eighty-four thousand; of horses there were bought, first and last, two-thirds of a million. In the movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism, so that, to choose a single instance out of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee, twelve hundred miles, in seven days. In the long marches, wonders of military construction bridged the rivers; and whenever an army halted ample supplies awaited them at their ever-changing base. The vile thought that life is the greatest of blessings did not rise up. In six hundred and twenty-five battles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forests was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the Medical Department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exactness and dispatch. At the news of a battle, the best surgeons of our cities hastened to the field, to offer the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined of women left homes of luxury and ease, to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurse to the sick and dying. Besides the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 12, 1866.

$20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	102⅜	100	Pac. Mail Scrip....	170
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102½	100	N. Y. Cen........s15	88⅝
3,500	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C.	94⅞	200	do	88⅝
3,000	Tr. Notes,73-10s.		300	do	88¾
	First Series....	99½	400	do	88⅞
200,000	do ....2d Ser.	99⅜	200	do......2d call	88⅝
100,000	do..Th'd Ser.	99½	200	P., F.W. & C....s30	91½
2,000	do......Small	99¼	100	do..........s30	91⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		100	do	92½
	New Issue......	98⅝	400	do	92
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		10	Erie Railroad	78⅞
	Pacific R.......	78	50	do	78⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s	78	100	do	78⅜
15,000	Cal. 7s	116	300	do	78¼
13,000	N. Car. 6s	82½	100	do.........s15	78
8,000	N.Y.St.7s, Boun-		100	do..........b3	78⅞
	ty Loan	99⅞	200	do......2d call	78¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	93	11	Erie Railway Pr...	80½
10,000	Ohio & M.Cer...	25	100	Hud. Riv. R	100⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91½	100	do	101
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	100	100	do	101¼
8,000	C.,Bur.&Q.8s,1st	109	16	Reading R	100
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	9.½	2500	do	100⅛
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Int.	83	900	do	100⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M...	90	200	do..........b10	100⅜
3,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	95	1200	do	100⅜
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	100	400	do.........s10	100⅜
62	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	1000	M. S. & N. I	69⅜
10	Fourth Nat. Bank..	98	500	do	69⅜
105	do	97⅞	5	Panama R	242
10	Bank of N. Amer..	110	100	Ill. Central R	112⅜
50	Cen. National B'k..	109	10	do	113⅛
12	Continental Bank..	97	200	Cleve. & Pitts	80½
900	Canton Co	44	500	do	80
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	135	100	Chic. & N. W	28
100	Cumb. Coal Pr	44½	100	do..........b30	28
13	West. Union Tel..	54½	200	Cleve. & Tol	106⅜
57	do	55	100	Chi. & R. I	102⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co	41	500	do	102¾
800	Mariposa Min	12½	600	do	103
300	At. Mail S. Co	102	100	do..........b15	103¼
100	Union Nav. Co	1 0	1000	do	103¼
100	do	100½	100	Chic. & Alt. P	119

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s '81 C...	104	40	Reading R	100
20,000	U.S. 6s.5-20s.C.'64	102⅝	800	do	100⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer	24¾	200	do..........s5	100⅝
200	Mariposa Min	12⅝	200	M. S. & N. I. R	69½
100	Erie Railroad	78⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	27⅞
200	New-York Cen	88⅜	200	Chic. & R. I	103¼
50	do	88⅜	100	do..........s10	103¼
400	Cleve. & Pitts	80	300	P., Ft.W. & C	92⅛
600	do	80½	400	do	92

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$23,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102⅝	100	Mariposa Min	12½
15,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s.C.'65	102⅝	40	Erie R	78
1,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	94⅜	100	do	78⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		200	do..........s15	78
	Now Issue	98¾	100	do	78¼
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		200	do	78⅜
	Second Ser	99¼	400	Hud. R. R	101½
18,000	N.Y.St. 7s,Boun-		1000	Reading R	100⅜
	ty Loan	99⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I	69⅜
8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89	500	do	69⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s	65	500	do......2d call	69½
4,000	N. Car. 6s	82½	200	Ill. Cen. R	113
10,000	O. & M. Cer	24⅞	400	Chic. & N.W	28
2,000	Mil.& St.P.1stM.	80	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	54⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pr	44⅞	400	do	55
300	Quick. Min. Co	41	700	Chi. & R. I	103¾
300	N. Y. Central	89	200	do..........b5	103¾
200	do	89½	100	P., Ft. & Chi....s30	91¾
500	do	89½	500	do	92¼
300	do......2d call	89¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Erie R	78¼	1100	Cleve. & Pitts....c	80½
1900	do..........s3	78¼	1000	do	80½
200	do..........b3	78¼	100	Chic. & Rk. Is	102⅛
1000	do..........s3	78⅛	900	do..........s10	102
400	do	78⅛	300	do..........c	102½
100	do..........c	78⅛	200	do..........s3	102
50	do	78⅞	300	do..........s60	101½
100	Hud. Riv. R	100⅜	200	do..........s3	102⅛
200	Reading R.......s3	100⅛	100	do..........s5	102
200	do	100⅛	500	do..........c	102¼
200	do..........b3	100⅛	100	do..........b60	102¼
800	do..........b3	100⅝	400	do..........b60	102⅜
200	do	100⅛	200	Chi. & N. W......s3	28
1700	Mich.S. & N. I..s3	69⅜	100	do..........c	28
200	do..........c	69½	200	do	28
700	do	69⅛	100	do..........b10	28
100	do..........c	69⅛	100	P., F. W. & C....b3	92¼
100	do..........s5	69⅜	100	do	92¼
100	do	69⅜	800	do..........b3	92⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. P...b3	54¾	200	do	92⅜
200	do..........c	54⅝	300	do..........b10	92¾
100	do..........s3	54⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	New-York Cen..b3	88⅞	400	Clev. & Tol	107
300	Erie Railroad....s3	78	100	Chi. & N. W......b3	27⅞
300	Reading R	100⅜	100	do..........s3	27¾
200	do..........s3	100⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf..s3	54⅝
400	Mich. S.& N. I. R	69¼	200	do..........s5	54⅝
800	do..........s3	69⅛	300	Chic. & R. Is	103¼
100	do..........s5	69¼	300	do	103⅜
100	do..........s60	68¼	100	do..........s3	103¼
1500	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅞	100	do..........s13	103
400	do..........b3	79⅞	100	P.,F.W.& C......b3	92⅛
1300	do..........s5	79¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mariposa Min	12½	200	Cleve. & Tol......b3	107
100	N. Y. Cen	88½	100	Chi. & R. I......s10	103¼
200	Erie R..........b3	78⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	55⅛
1400	Reading R	100¾	300	do..........b3	55⅛
100	M. So. & N. I	69⅝	200	do..........b3	55⅛
200	do..........b3	69⅝	100	do..........s3	55⅛
200	do..........s3	69½	100	P., Ft. W. & C..b10	92¾
200	Clev. & Pitts......s3	80¼	100	do..........b3	92¼
700	do	80¼	100	do..........s3	92¼
700	do..........b3	80¼	100	do..........b5	92¼

MONDAY, Feb. 12—P M.

The weekly averages of the associated local and national banks in the clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 10, com[illegible]e as follows with the previous week, a[illegible] with the corresponding week last year; t[illegible]h we add the spec[illegible] and currency balan[illegible]n the New-York o[illegible]ce of the United States [illegible]reasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$108,375
Decrease in Specie	807,785
Decrease in Deposits	2,310,232
Decrease in Legal-Tender	214,740
Increase in Circulation	746,235

	Feb. 11, 1865.	Feb. 10, 1866.	Feb. 3, 1866.
Local Capital...	$58,186,172	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National	11,000,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H...	$69,186,172	$81,686,200	$81,686,200
Loans	185,516,904	242,608,872	242,510,382
Specie	20,297,346	10,129,806	10,937,474
Deposits	156,711,166	188,701,463	191,011,695
Legal-Tender...	——	68,436,018	68,796,250
In Sub-Treas'y..	30,561,680	89,835,873	99,358,518

The national bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$486,432	Seventh Ward...	$104,387
Mer. Exchange..	347,217	Broadway	814,572
Commerce	2,576,310	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	621,420	Republic	542,575
Market	422,666	St. Nicholas	715,823
Park	1,000,000	Marine	221,900
Fourth	2,465,969	East River	199,500
Central	1,424,522	Second	269,631
Mechanics'	340,106	Continental	918,692
New-York	679,215	Importers'	481,841
M. Association..	290,134	Ninth	475,960
Metropolitan	841,417	First	435,286
Commonwealth..	217,927	Am. Exchange..	274,594
Leather	130,000	Gallatin	448,020
N. America	294,516	Citizens'	111,972
Irving	189,900	Union	388,166
Tradesmen's	416,335	Chatham	132,500
Phenix	195,667	Shoe & Leather.	692,830
Third	798,678	Hanover	199,910

Total 38 national banks	$21,460,128
Total 21 other national and local banks	780,341
Total on Clearing-house report, Feb. 10..	$22,240,469
On previous report, Feb. 3	21,494,234
Increase in circulation	$746,235

The Bank return shows a steady movement in Loans and in Legal-Tender. The line of Deposits is $2,310,000 lower than last Monday, of which $807,000 was drawn in Gold, probably to pay Customs. The Treasury-Office gained largely from Customs, and also received $500,000 from California. The National Bank circulation continues to increase moderately through the Clearing-house Banks, and the present total is over twenty-two millions.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,401,868 46; for Customs, $698,000; on account of Loan, $560,000; Coin Certificates, $402,000. Payments, $1,439,901 54. Balance, $91,797,840 30.

The offerings of Money to the Brokers to-day are quite free, and the ease in the market at 5@6 ⅌ cent. is general throughout the Street. On Thursday next, Feb. 15, the Government will begin to disburse $10,950,000 Currency Interest, 6 months, on the first series of United States 7.30 ⅌ cents.

The Gold Room is steady to-day at the decline of Saturday to 138½@138⅝ ⅌ cent., and there was a fair amount of business done. The Southern mails are behind, and the bankers in the foreign Exchanges are not disposed to draw on London at the cheap rates of last week, until they have a better supply of bills from New-Orleans, Mobile, &c., and the Cotton market assumes more steadiness. The rates have advanced for the Boston steamers to 107⅝@107⅞ ⅌ cent., with standard drawers. Thus far they are not paid with much freedom, and most of the business for the steamer goes over to Tuesday. The telegraph advises that some very low figures have been made on England at New-Orleans as against Cotton shipments; as low as 103 ⅌ cent. is named in the private telegrams to-day.

On the Stock Exchange the Government securities were steady, at Saturday's rates, and the Railways, on some descriptions, very decidedly advanced. The general feeling in the market was in the direction of better prices, though the advance is still met by a powerful, and for five or six weeks past, successful bearish interest, so far as the New-York and Western railroads are the objects of speculation. In the forenoon, Central, Erie, Hudson, Reading, and most of the Western lines were in demand, at an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on Saturday's sales. On the Western list the firmest rise was on Chicago and Rock Island.

At and after the breaking up of the Afternoon Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday—the market closing quite firmly:

	Satur.	Mon.		Satur.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	94¼	94¼	Northwest	27⅝	28⅛
U. S. 5-20s	102⅜	102⅜	N. West Pref	54½	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	99⅜	99⅜	Rock Island	101⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	88⅜	89½	Fort Wayne	91½	92⅜
Erie	77⅞	78⅜	Cumb'land Coal	44½	44½
Hudson	100½	101¼	Quicksilver	41	41¼
Reading	99⅞	100⅜	Mariposa	12¼	12½
Mich. Southern	68⅞	69⅜	Canton	43⅞	43⅞
Illinois Central	112⅜	112⅜	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Pittsburgh	79⅞	80¼	American Gold	138⅜	138⅝
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	107¼	107⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Irving	108
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	120
America	135	Nassau	107
Merchants' Exch'ge..	105	Shoe and Leather	102½
Leather Manufac'rs'.	180	Corn Exchange	108
State of New York..	105	Continental	96½
Commerce	104½	St. Nicholas	99
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n..	105	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	90	Importers' & Traders'	100
American Exchange.	114	Park	145
Pacific	165	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
Chatham	130	Central National	108
Bank of Republic	110	Fourth National	97⅞
Bank of N. America..	106	Ninth National	107
Hanover	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	86
Frie 1st M., '68	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	N. J. Central 1st M	99½
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	92	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	99½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	99½
Harlem 3d mort	68	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort	92½
Mich.Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	71
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	46
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	109	Chic. & Alton S. F	93
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	87	Chic. & Al. 1st M	93
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	93⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	75
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	109	Peninsula R. R. bonds	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	78
Chi. & N. W. S. F	88		

Mr. JACOB LITTLE, nephew of the late JACOB LITTLE, and Mr. O. W. SCHACK, have formed a stock commission firm at No. 30 New-street, under the old style of JACOB LITTLE & Co. Both gentlemen are members of the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the first week in February:

1865	$112,934
1866	109,027
Decrease	$3,007

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road earned in January,

1865	$684,260
1866	572,260
Decrease	$112,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNDER THE AUCTION NOTICES OF Messrs. MULLER & WILKINS will be found the notice of sale in partition of the valuable premises on the north-east corner of Spruce and William sts., and 239 lots on Broadway, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., and 56th, 57th and 58th sts. The sale of these premises on the 14th inst. will be peremptory, and the property to be sold is one of the largest and most valuable estates ever offered for sale in this City. The up-town lots are in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park; the streets are all opened, graded and partly sewered. Fifty-seventh-st., on which the property principally lies, is paved through its entire length with Belgian pavement. Most of the lots are ready to build upon. The grades of the streets are elevated—large improvements are in progress in the neighborhood. There is now a growing demand for unimproved real estate well located. This demand is now just commencing, and there is no property on this Island that will be as soon affected by the rise in value as these premises. The sales will present a rare chance to parties desiring to invest their money in safe, well-situated, real property. The title to the premises is very old, and unquestionable. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps of the premises can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Messrs. Muller & Wilkins, No. 5½ Pine-st., or of R. S. Emmet, Attorney, No. 54 William-st. and of B. Robinson, Referee, No. 52 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 1,752 bbls. Flour, 180 bbls. and 199 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 2,950 bushels Oats, 280 bushels Malt, 158 bushels Rye, 673 bbls. Pork, 1,258 pkgs. Cut Meats, 275 pkgs. Lard, 51 bbls. Beef and 102 bbls. for Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 62½@$7 75 for Pots, and $11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been held with much firmness, but transactions have been quite limited. We quote: Java at 27c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is quiet and tending downward. Middlings 43½c.@45c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 2,800 bales. The receipts at this port have been 120,737 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 544,156 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day, is as follows: Jobbers Prices.—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 31½c.; Atlantic D, 29c.; Atlantic F, 26c.; Boot H, 22c.; Boot O, 26c.; Boot S, 27½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 52½c.; Newburyport, 30c.; Forrestdale, 40c.; Clinton CCC, 40c.; Clinton CC, 37c.; Clinton C, 35c. Prints—Cocheco, 25c.; Spragues, 24c.; Pacific, 24c.; American, 23½c.; Dunnel, 22½c.; Victory 21c. Delaines—Hamilton, 29c.; Armoires, 30c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 27c.; Hartford, 24c. Cambrics—Washington, 22c.; Manville, 21c. Silecias—Clinton, 36c.; Indian Orchard, 32½c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 37½c.; Laconia, 40c. Ticks—Hampden CC, 40c.; Hampton DD, 36c. Stripes—Harpmaker, 31c.; Arasapha, 30c. Denims—New-York, 40c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 37c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops; 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Myers' IX L, 1¼-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Baltimore—Weather stormy; no business doing; prices unchanged. Boston—Moderate trade; heavy, uncomfortable weather hinders operations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, at about previous quotations for desirable lots. Sales since our last 8,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 90@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 95 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 50
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 95	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri...	9 65	@15 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 25 for poor to good, and $10 30@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive to-day; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 05@$11 65 ⅌ bbl. Rye continues in limited demand, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy at $3 75@$4 for Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales 14,000 bushles unsound to good Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 73. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales since our last 31,500 bushels, at 74c.@77c. for unsound, and 78c.@82½c., closing at 78c.@81c., for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Oats are quite heavy, including State, at 57c.@58c.; and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@53c.; old Western at 56c.@57c. from store; new Western at 41c.@45c.; Canada at 56c. ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt unaltered.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at 80c.@95c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue inactive at former rates, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Are dull at former rates.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but steady, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 18; Porto Rico at 38c.@75c,; Cuba at 32c.@48c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 50; Resin at $4 75@$15 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar, at $2 87½@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 48@$1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 80@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 41@$1 42 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quite heavy at 30c.@31c. for Crude; 48½c.@50c. for Refined in bond, and 67c.@69c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day at easier and irregular prices. Sales since our last 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $28 87½@$29 12½ for new Mess, closing at $29 12½ regular way; $28 50 for one year old Mess; $23@$23 25 for Prime Mess, and $21 25@$21 50 for newPrime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. Mew Mess, February, March and April delivery,s. and B. o.,at $28 87½@$29 12½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16c.@16¼c.; Long Ribbed, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16¾c.@17¼c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c. ⅌ ℔. Dressed Hogs are in less request at 12½c.@12⅝c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ ℔. Lard continues in limited demand at former rates; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18¼c., ⅌ ℔. Beef continues dull and heavy at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20 50@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef has been neglected. Beet Hams continue inactive at $41@$43 ⅌ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. Butter has been in good demand at 28c.@38c. for poor to prime, 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 15c.@21c. ⅌ ℔. We quote:

UTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	35	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	30	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ⅌ ℔	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ⅌ ℔	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ⅌ ℔	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ ℔	37	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ⅌ ℔	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ⅌ ℔	33	@36
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ⅌ ℔	28	@32
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ ℔	32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ ℔	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ ℔	23	@25
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ ℔	23	@25
Common Western—firkins, ⅌ ℔	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ⅌ ℔	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ⅌ ℔	30	@31
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ⅌ ℔	31	@33

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	19½	@21
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	18½	@19
Farm Dairies—first quality	19	@20
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@17
Orange County—[illegible]	15	@18

SUGARS—Are quoted higher, but the unfavorable weather [illegible] business. Sales since our last 350 hhds. including Cuba, &c., part at from 11c.@12⅜c. and 300 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13⅛c. ⅌ ℔. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 11⅝@12½; do. do. refining at 11c.@11⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in rather more demand at 14⅛c.@17⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 86,000 ℔s. at 14c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 64,000 ℔s. at 12⅜c.@12⅝c. and 23,000 ℔s. Grease at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Is neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ⅌ ℔.; 24,000 bush. Corn at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bush., the highest rates by steamer; also 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s. ⅌ ton.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Street Incumbrances—The Defalcation by the Late Public Administrator—Important Communications from the Mayor—The City Inspector's Bill for Legal Expenses.

The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, President BRICE in the chair.

A resolution was presented by Mr. NORTON, directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to remove the deposits of snow and dirt made by them in Thompson-street, between Canal and Fourth streets; and in the event of their not complying, then to cause the same to be removed at the expense of the Railroad Company.

Mr. NORTON said the street was almost impassable, the piles of snow and dirt being in some places four feet in height.

Mr. ELY said that if the resolution was passed it would be inoperative, as there is no fund at the command of the Street Commissioner to enable him to carry out the directions contained in the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition from A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, for an increase of salary, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. VARNUM and adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take immediate proceedings, by suit or otherwise, against the sureties of R. B. BRADFORD, late Public Administrator, to recover upon the official bond given by him.

The following communications were received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution directing the Clerk to prepare and cause to be published 10,000 copies of the Corporation Manual for 1866, and providing that he shall be paid for the compilation of the work the sum of $3,500.

I am sorry to be compelled to delay the preparation and publication of a book which I consider one of much value and interest, and which contains in most convenient form so much information of importance to every one connected with the City or County Government. I do not object to its publication, or to the amount appropriated to pay Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk, for the compilation. But I withhold my approval from the resolution for the following reasons:

First—There is no propriety in publishing, at the public expense, for gratuitous distribution, so large an edition as 10,000 copies of the work. A small number only is required for the various offices of the City and County Governments, and for exchanges with other municipalities, and for gifts to public institutions.

The great bulk of the edition, if printed, must pass into the hands of the Mayor, the Clerk and the members of the Common Council, for free distribution among their personal friends. The resolution gives the Clerk 2,000 copies, the Mayor 500 copies, over 220 copies to each member of the Board of Aldermen, and over 150 to each member of the Board of Councilmen. Each volume last year was published at a cost of $5 70. I cannot give my approval to any resolution which confers upon the Mayor and Common Council and the Clerk the privilege of distributing at the public expense, at their pleasure, over $50,000 worth of books.

Secondly—There is another objection, stronger even than the one just stated.

The resolution places no limitation upon the expenditure, and makes no appropriation to meet it when made. Not only so, but an amendment, which was offered, providing that the work be given out by contract to the lowest bidder, (the manner of execution to be approved by the Clerk,) was rejected by your honorable body.

I find, on inquiry at the Comptroller's Office, that the bills against the City for the Manual of 1865, were as follows:

Bill of engraving	$4,353 10
Bill of engraving and printing	733 00
Bill of drawing and printing	5,150 00
Bill of lithographing and printing	3,185 00
Bill of printing 10,000 copies	27,951 20
Bill of corrections and alterations	300 00
Bill of paper for title pages	600 00
Bill of 30 reams tissue paper	150 00
Bill of papering 10,000 copies	100 00
Bill of 10 reams wrapping paper	150 00
Bill of binding 5,000 in cloth	5,000 00
Bill of binding 4,000 in muslin	4,000 00
Bill of binding 1,000 in morocco	2,000 00
Total	$53,672 30
D. T. Valentine for compiling	3,500 00
Total	$57,172 30

Making a total cost of $53,672 30, exclusive of the Clerk's compensation.

Impressed with the idea that this amount was unusually and unnecessarily large, I have made careful inquiry of responsible publishers as to the price at which the publication could be made, and have ascertained that, upon a liberal estimate, it could be done for three dollars a volume, or $30,000, instead of $53,672 30, for 10,000 copies.

In view of these facts, I think it needs no argument to convince your Honorable Body that a reconsideration of the resolution is not only proper but absolutely necessary.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The communication was laid over.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1866.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: At the close of the last year a resolution passed both branches of the Common Council, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, for widening and extending Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map thereto annexed, made by EDWARD BOYLE, City Surveyor, Dec. 12, 1865, and which forms part of the resolution; said streets, when so open and extended, to be known and designated as "New Broadway."

This resolution, of such great importance and affecting such large interests, was introduced first on the evening of Dec. 26, 1865, was finally adopted on Dec. 30, 1865, and approved by the late Mayor the same day.

The passage of this resolution has created much excitement and earnest opposition, and it affects so many interests and so much property, that it seems to me it should not be carried into operation without an opportunity being first afforded to the parties most directly affected thereby to be heard before the proper committees of your honorable body.

Without expressing any opinion on the merits of this question, I earnestly recommend the adoption of a resolution staying for the present all action in the premises; and inasmuch as a remonstrance has already been presented to your honorable body, I recommend that the remonstrants be invited at an early day to appear before your committees, to be heard on the questions involved.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Comptroller to pay Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, the sum of $9,650 for expenses incurred in the investigations before the Governor and Senatorial Committee.

The sum of $5,000 was donated to the Second Regiment N. Y. N. G., to enable them to refit their armory, the furniture having been used and disposed of by the City during the regiment's absence at the war.

A resolution creating the office of messenger to the City Librarian at a salary of $1,500 per annum, was adopted.

The ordinance from the other Board creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads with a salary of $3,000 per annum, was laid over.

A resolution from the other Board directing the Street Commissioner to renumber the piers on both rivers, was concurred in.

A resolution from the other Board directing the Street Commissioner to cause the immediate removal of the ferry-houses erected by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company on Piers Nos. 14 and 15, North River, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Thanks to the Thaw.

The good-natured public, ever ready to rush into resolutions and votes of thanks at the slightest provocation, for anything and everything laying claim to be a general good, has seldom had a better opportunity of worthily distinguishing itself in this particular, suggested by the present character of the weather. If ever there was a public benefactor who has a heavy claim upon us, it is the thaw, whose unceasing labors during the past three days have done more for the City, in a sanitary point of view, than have all the sages who have made long speeches, and all the contractors who have filled long purses during all the Winter. By all means let us strike a medal then in honor of the thaw!

Appealing to the consciences of Commissioners had been tried in vain. Even threats had been resorted to, but higher and higher grew the garbage heaps, numerous and more numerous grew the ash barrels unremoved, and layer on layer fell the snow, hiding, like a winding sheet, the corrupting things beneath it. No Hercules appeared, and the great grumbling crowd still wallowed through the Augean filth. But Sunday night, when peaceful citizens had laid their wet boots beside the kitchen stoves to cook, and retired with easy consciences, to dream, poor souls! of pleasant promenades in distant lands; when Street Commissioners lay growling on their backs, belabored by imaginary brooms in the hands of fiendish crossing-sweepers, down came the blessed rain. Down in a rushing torrent, sweeping off the crossings, clearing down the tracks, and carrying away into the great unseen the unsightly vestiges of creation which for many miserable months have offended eyes and nostrils at every turning.

Thanks to the thaw; when yesterday morning broke the ice and snow, except an obdurate hillock here and there, had disappeared from street and sidewalk, and, welcome sight! the ancient paving stones raised up once more their venerable foreheads and clean-washed faces to the sky. But, oh! the hideous things the uncovered snow revealed—abominable, adhesive things refusing to be washed away. Old boots and shoes which traveled to the culverts, but refused to foot it further, grinning obstinately down the grating; stalks of cabbages and broken pitchers and evidences of the "iron age" in battered tinware, protruding from the ash-heaps and approaching freedom with the washing of the gutter streams; oyster shells departing with remnants of broken bottles, individually from piles of naked rubbish; rotten straw, chunks of wood and refuse paper gliding tumultuously along, everything of villanous look, offensive odor and bewrinkled age kept moving down the rapids out of sight, urged into wholesome life and vigor by the welcome thaw.

The rain fell unceasingly all day long; sometimes in a drenching shower, again in a drizzling mist. The grateful out-door populace forded the torrents with a smile, and received the drippings from their domes of calico with good-humored shrugs, consoling themselves with the happy thought that when the sunshine came they might hope to walk the sidewalks with their wives and daughters undisfigured by the mud which has left its filthy fingering on everything animate or inanimate for months back, save in the few days we had of wholesome frost. Even the fog, which last night shut out our brilliant lamp-lights and lay heavy on the rivers, did its work of cleanliness. Ferry-boats failed in keeping time, and were forgiven. Even the street contractors and their innumerable sins were lightly dealt with, so general was the thanksgiving for the thaw.

The Proposed Health Bill—The Views of City Inspector Boole.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1866.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: During the time I have had the honor and responsibility of presiding over the City Inspector's Department, I have at various times brought to the notice of the proper authorities a number of matters of which complaints had been made as nuisances detrimental to the public health. For two years preceding your accession to the Mayoralty, and during the incumbency of your predecessor, I endeavored to induce him to convene the Board of Health, the only body—as I was advised by the Counsel to the Corporation—which could take efficient cognizance of the nuisances complained of, so as to compel their abatement. For reasons which I suppose, and do not doubt, were sufficient to his own conscience, he declined to convene that Board, and as the Common Council did not deem their power, under the law, sufficient to enable them to act without the Mayor first calling them together, although they, as well as myself, requested him to do so, nothing was done to abate the nuisances which every one knew to endanger the health, not only of their immediate neighborhoods, but of the whole community. Acting upon this neglect or refusal of the Mayor, a party of aspirants for the profits and emoluments, by them mistakingly supposed to attach to the administration of this Department, have made extraordinary efforts to induce the Legislature to create a new department to take charge of the sanitary regulations of our City, and in order to influence the members from other parts of the State, have added to the title of the bill of last Winter the specious pretext of "preventing the spread of disease" from our City. We all know that so far from that being the object of the projectors and prosecutors of this scheme, they intend solely to transfer to themselves the patronage and emoluments which they suppose are connected with the present organization. The laws respecting the powers of the existing Board of Health are amply sufficient to protect the public health and prevent the spread of disease, but the defect has been that, for local reasons, and reasons which affected particular classes of persons or occupations, the late Mayor, like his predecessors in office, thought it impolitic to convene the only body which, under the law, had power to act efficiently. Taking advantage of this fact, and of the prevalent fear of cholera among the people of the City and State, a few disappointed aspirants for office are attempting to guide the public sentiment for their own selfish purposes, and care nothing for the objects which they pretend they seek. These being the facts, I would respectfully suggest to your Honor that it would at this time be highly appropriate for you to convene the Board of Health, not only to take efficient measures to abate the various nuisances referred to, but also to show to the Legislature that no additional legislation on the subject is needed for our City, but that we are amply able to take care of ourselves without their assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's Weekly Report it appears that 394 deaths occurred in this City during the past week—109 men, 83 women, 115 boys and 87 girls—being a decrease of 64 as compared with the previous week, and of 85 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	2	Fever, typhoid	6
Apoplexy	9	Fever, typhus	15
Bleeding	8	Whooping cough	3
Bronchitis	7	Inflammation, bowels	13
Convulsions, infantile	27	Inflammation, brain	13
Croup	5	Inflammation, lungs	33
Diarrhea	3	Inflammation, stomach	2
Diphtherite	12	Inflammation, womb	2
Dysentery	5	Jaundice	1
Erysipelas	3	Measles	1
Fever, bilious	1	Pleurisy	1
Fever, congestive	1	Teething	2
Fever, puerperal	3		
Fever, remittent	1	Total	190
Fever, scarlet	14		

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in the chest	2
Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	6	Dropsy in the head	18
		Enlargement of the heart	1
Asthma	2	Heart, disease of	8
Brain, disease of	10	Heart, disease of, rheumatic	1
Cancer	2		
Cancer of the breast	1	Kidneys, disease of	6
Cancer, womb	1	Liver, disease of	2
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Marasmus, infantile	22
Consumption	70	Palsy	2
Debility, adult	8	Softening of the brain	2
Debility, infantile	11	Tumor	1
Dropsy	7	Ulceration of lungs	1
Total			182

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	3	Exposure	1
Burned or scalded	1	Intemperance	1
Casualties	2	Old age	10
Casualty, by railroad	1	Premature Birth	3
Total			22

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the wo[illegible] of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Feb. 10, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	58
Notices for abatement served	215
Nuisances abated, under notice	332
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	106
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	503
Dead horses removed from the city limits	145
Dead goats removed from the city limits	1
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	4
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	10
Number of barrels of offal	800
Unsound veal seized, pounds	1,680
Unsound mutton seized, pounds	400

St. Valentine's Day.

To-morrow, throughout this country and England, will be celebrated the Feast of St. Valentine. For weeks past our print-shop windows have displayed a bewildering assortment of bright colored pictures, in which cupids and roses, hearts and darts, billing doves and true-lovers' knots are the prevailing subjects, the accompanying letter-press being of about equal merit with that of the pictures themselves. The principal emporiums for the manufacture and sale of valentines are to be found in Nassau and Ann streets; and surrounding the windows where the tempting display is made, a group of admiring youngsters of both sexes may be seen at all hours of the day. There may be found valentines of all kinds and prices, from the penny one, with its tawdry picture and silly verses, to the really artistic production, embellished with gold, satin and lace, and carefully packed away in its scented repository. It is a remarkable fact that the manufacturer of valentines, probably impelled by the desire to encourage native talent, invariably prefers the versicles of TOMPKINS and JONES to the poetry of TENNYSON and LONGFELLOW. Indeed, a quotation from the poets has never yet been seen on a valentine, though one would think many might be found apt enough for the purpose. DICKENS has told us "who makes the riddles," but the question of who makes the poetry for the valentines has yet to be answered. It is no doubt made by rule, but evidently not by measure.

The day is not looked upon with favor by the Post-office employes. The poor overworked carrier finds his toil doubled by St. Valentine and doubtless curses the saint with all his heart. The custom of sending valentines appears to have taken strong hold on the people, though whence it arose no one appears to know with any degree of certainty. A St. Valentine was beheaded at Rome in the year 270 A. D., and the learned WHEATLEY tells us that "he was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence." Others derive the custom from birds being supposed to select their mates on this day, and others again from the festival of *Lupercalia* practiced by the Romans, at which, among other ceremonies, names of young women were placed in a box and drawn by young men as chance directed. An effort was made by the Pastors of the early Church to do away with the custom, but it did not succeed, and among the poorer classes the practice of sending valentines is still as prevalent as it ever was.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—The lease of the ground on which this church stands is about expiring, and the congregation have decided to sell the edifice for church purposes, and to use the proceeds for the erection of a building better adapted for the worship of a Congregational Church. It is understood that the sum of $110,000 has been offered for the building by a Protestant Episcopal Church. It is certainly an eligible position for a church, and it speaks well for Dr. CHEEVER and his people, that they desire to have it retained for the purpose for which it was originally dedicated—public worship.

POSTPONEMENT.—Owing to the serious illness of the son of Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMSON, the reading of his paper "On Modern Statistics as Applied to Ancient History," before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, advertised for this evening, has been indefinitely postponed.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.—The annual reunion of the New-York Medical University will take place at No. 30 Clinton-place, this evening. The annual address will be delivered by Dr. T. WALTER SCOTT.

APPOINTMENT OF UNDER SHERIFF.—Mr. JOEL E. STEVENS has been appointed Under Sheriff in the place of Mr. WESTERVELT, deceased. Mr. STEVENS has been attached to the Sheriff's Office for many years.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SMOKING.—A humorous lecture on the "Philosophy of Smoking" will be delivered by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE SEMI-ANNUAL.—The semi-annual of the students of Columbia College will take place this morning at Wallack's Theatre.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FIRE IN THE JERSEY CITY DRUG MILLS—INSURANCES.—The damage by the fire at R. HILLIER & SON's drug-mills, on Sunday night, is estimated at about $18,000, viz.: on stock about $10,000, machinery $5,000, and building (belonging to the Coles and Dean estates) about $3,000. The origin of the fire, which was first discovered by the private watchman in the third story of No. 111 Hudson-street, is not known. The mills had not been running since 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, after which time it is not known that there was any fire on the premises. The only merchandise stored in the third story room was Cayenne pepper and cubebs. The following are the insurances:

ON MERCHANDISE.

Hudson Co. Mutual.	$1,500	Import's & Traders.	$1,000
Jersey City	1,500	Grocers'	2,000
Market	1,000	Brevoort	2,000
Morris	2,000	Central Park	2,000
Exchange	2,000	Metropolitan	2,000
St. Mark's	1,000	Albany City	2,000

ON MACHINERY.

New-England	$1,500	Sterling	$2,000
Hamilton	1,500	Indemnity	2,000
New-Amsterdam	1,500	Enterprise	1,500
St. Mark's	1,500	Narragansett	1,500
People's City, N. Y..	2,000	Croton, New-York	2,000

THE NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD DISASTER—FUNERAL OF MILTON B. HOLT.—The funeral services of MILTON B. HOLT, who was killed on Thursday last by the giving way of the railroad bridge between Bloomfield and Montclair, were held in the Presbyterian Church at the latter place on Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. MILLARD, pastor of the church, delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse, founded upon Luke, 12th chapter and 40th verse. He enforced the necessity of being at all times prepared for death. The solemnity that pervaded the large audience during the services was the best evidence that the startling disaster produced a deep impression. Messrs. BRANTIGAM and DAVIS, who were seriously injured at the time Mr. HOLT was killed, are rapidly recovering.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 864, 940, 978, 980, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1006, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1042, 1046, 1052, 1054, 1060, 1062. *Part III.*—Nos. 821, 675, 407, 915, 776, 568, 154, 547, 630, 636, 652, 540, 855, 284, 306, 696, 830, 852, 660, 334.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 159, 160, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 211, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 271, 221, 222, 272.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 969, 980½, 1811, 1743, 1895, 1795, 1745, 1351, 4669, 5037, 491, 1755, 1889, 1901, 1903. *Part II.*—Nos. 2390, 2418, 2442, 1752, 2252, 2342, 2452, 2454, 2458, 2464, 2468, 2472, 2476, 2478, 2480.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1152, 1398, 1807, 405, 1328, 1305, 928, 1332, 805, 1050, 1320, 840, 102, 1378, 1144. *Part II.*—Nos. 1385, 1210, 1101, 1372, 9081, 1146, 1252, 1421, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1432, 1435, 1436.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 100½, 106, 134, 135, 140, 144, 148. Call commences at No. 151.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's Stock—Judgment Reversed and New Trial Ordered on Conditions—Important General Term Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Barbour, McCunn and Monell, J. J.

Charles Spear vs. *Julius Hart.*—This action was to recover damages for a breach of contract to deliver one hundred shares of the stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, deliverable, seller's option, in ten days. The contract was made March 28, 1865, and matured on the 7th of April, on which day the plaintiff demanded the stock of the defendant. The latter refused to deliver.

On the 23d of March the railroad company declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 15th of April and closed their transfer books on the 31st of March.

A motion was made for a non-suit, which was denied, and the defendant excepted.

The referee gave judgment for the plaintiff for the difference between the contract price and the value of the stock on the day the stock was demanded, and also for the five per cent. dividend.

The defendant excepted to the recovery of the dividend.

Edward P. Clark and A. N. Weller for apellant (defendant;) A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent (plaintiff.]

By the Court—MONELL, J.—The motion for a non-suit, on the ground that the contract was void as being within the statute of frauds, was properly overruled.

The complaint alleged "that on the 28th of March, 1865, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, signed by the defendant, whereby," &c., and the answer admitted that "he (the defendant) signed and executed a contract for the sale," &c., as alleged in the complaint.

Under this allegation and admission no further proof of a contract was necessary, and its interdiction on the trial was supererogatory. It was sufficiently admitted by the answer, and the plaintiff could safely have rested his case without producing the written agreement. In that case no question could have arisen under the statutes of frauds. The averment that the parties had made an agreement was a sufficient averment of a valid contract.

But the introduction at the trial of the paper signed by the defendants only, did not help the defendant to raise the question.

There is no averment in the answer that the contract was not signed by both parties, nor was there any proof on the trial that the plaintiff had not signed and delivered a similar paper to the defendant. The statute does not require that both parties shall sign one paper containing the contract, but each party must subscribe, and the subscription may be upon separate papers. An offer and acceptance, and bought, and sold notes, are familiar illustrations of this species of contract. The seller signs a paper, stating that he has sold to the purchaser, and the purchaser signs another paper, stating that he has bought of the seller; such contracts are not affected by the statute of frauds.

From anything appearing to the contrary, the paper introduced in evidence was a "sold note," the "bought note" being in the defendant's possession.

We think, however, the Referee erred in allowing the dividend as part of the damages. It had been declared before the sale, and, although not payable until after the day fixed for the delivery of the stock, belonged to the defendant, and did not pass to the plaintiff under the contract.

Dividends are not an incident to stock, so as to pass with the stock. Unlike interest, they are not earned by the money represented in the stock, but by the corporation; and are divided among the shareholders, and may be sold or assigned without parting with the stock.

Some evidence was admitted of a custom of brokers, by which dividends declared, but not paid, belong to the purchaser. I do not think such a custom could alter well-settled principles applicable to the law of contracts.

Custom may be incorporated into a contract, and become a part of it, where it appears to have been the intention of the parties that it should be, and where it can fairly be enforced that the parties contracted with reference to it.

So custom may control or vary the meaning of words, and when long established, may add to the terms of a contract. But under a contract to sell one hundred shares of stock, a custom that something more passes to the purchaser cannot be allowed. It varies the agreement by adding to it, and it would not be merely an explanation or interpretation of it.

The cases of Dykers *vs.* Allen, 7 Hill, 497; Bowen *vs.* Newell, 8. N. Y. R., 190; and Wheeler *vs.* Newbold, 16 N. Y. R., 392, are authorities against the admissibility of such a custom.

The judgment must be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event, unless the plaintiff stipulates in writing with ten days from the entry of this order, to deduct from the judgment $507 30, being the amount of the dividend and interest thereon. Upon so stipulating, the judgment so reduced to be affirmed, but without costs.

Action for Slander—What it Costs to Call a Man a Thief.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

George Wolfrum vs. *Theodore Ellert.*—Plaintiff brought this action to recover $5,000 damages for slanderous words spoken by defendant in December, 1864. The parties to the suit are Germans, and it is claimed the words were uttered in the German language, and that when translated to English they were, "Where is the thief Wolfrum?"—meaning the plaintiff—"he has stolen twenty boxes of mine." It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was engaged by the defendant to sell, on commission, boxes of small candles and tapers; that he, plaintiff, was in the habit of going into defendant's store and selecting as many boxes as he wanted, at the same time entering the number he took on the defendant's book, and that one day he failed to enter all he carried away. The defendant thereupon sought a policeman and pursued him as a thief. Plaintiff's wife heard of his being chased as a thief, and she was thereby rendered seriously ill for several days.

The Court in charging the jury said there could be no doubt that defendant did call plaintiff a thief; defendant had been put upon the stand and he had not denied it. The defendant in mitigation of damages had set up that this assertion as to his being a thief was true. If defendant had not sustained by credible witnesses, this part of his case, instead of its being in mitigation, it would go in aggravation of the damage to the plaintiff's character. The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, returned a verdict of $75, to which the Court on motion granted an allowance of five per cent. For plaintiff, Mr. F. Byrne; for the defendant, Mr. S. Hirsch.

A Five Thousand Dollar Verdict for Breach of Promise to Marry.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FEB. 12.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Cornelia A. Wiggin vs. *Wm. A. Russell.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant having failed to perform the conditions of a certain marriage contract, *i. e.*, to marry the plaintiff as he agreed to do. The engagement to marry was made, according to the complaint, in August, 1858. The plaintiff was then a dressmaker in the village of Sing Sing, and the defendant was one of the Inspectors of State Prisons. He became acquainted with her while in that town engaged in his official business. The marriage was to take place the following November. It was afterward postponed from time to time at his request until the month of February, 1860, when he, without any notice to her, married another lady. Several letters of his, addressed to her, of a very affectionate nature, were read on the trial. He was at the time of writing these letters to the plaintiff, a widower. After abandoning the plaintiff, and marrying a second wife, he lived a year or two in the married state, when she died likewise. Recently he married a third time, but all this time he has refused to acknowledge the rights of the plaintiff. On the trial, the defendant failed to appear either in person or by attorney. The jury rendered a verdict a verdict of $5,000 for the injured fair one.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cadwallader.

The Alleged Lake Erie Piracy Case—Discharge of Coles.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

In return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, Col. Martin Burke, Commandant of Fort Lafayette, appeared in court yesterday with Chas. H. Coles, who for the past seventeen months has been confined in Fort Lafayette, on a charge of being implicated in a plot to burn and destroy vessels belonging to the United States Government on Lake Erie. An effort was made to postpone the case, but Judge GILBERT decided that no sufficient return had been made to the writ, and ordered Coles to be discharged from custody.

False Imprisonment—The Rights and Liabilities of Saloon-Keepers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Boylston vs. *Kerr.*—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover of the defendant the sum of $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of his having been falsely imprisoned under the following circumstances:

In July last, plaintiff went into defendant's restaurant, attached to the Putnam House in this city, and there called for a meal, which was furnished. Defendant's witnesses testified that he ate 40 cents' worth; that he received a check for that amount, but that when he went to pay at the bar, he threw down a 15 cent check. The plaintiff was thereupon charged with an attempt to cheat the proprietor of the Putnam House out of 25cents. A severe battle with tongues followed, during which defendant called in a policeman, had the plaintiff arrested and taken to the Station-house, where he was detained several hours. He claimed that the arrest and detention were both illegal. Hence the action for false imprisonment.

The Court charged the Jury that in this case the defendant had no right to cause the plaintiff to be arrested without a process. In doing so he was a trespasser from the beginning, and the Policeman was also liable in damages for making the arrest. The Jury might take into consideration the question whether plaintiff actually substituted a fifteen cent check for a forty cent one; for if they believed that were so it would go in mitigation of damages. The Jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of $50. For plaintiff, Mr. Morrison; for defendant, Mr. White.

Counterfeiting Case—Incendiarism on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Susannah Abrahams, who was recently arrested for having in her possession a plate for making counterfeit twenty-five cent United States currency notes, was brought up for examination, yesterday, but her counsel, Charles L. Spencer, being engaged with the alleged mock auctioneer case in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the examination was postponed till to-day.

Michael Walsh, a sailor, and Michael Shea, a passenger, on board the steamship *Moneka*, Capt. C. P. Mercham, were brought up on a charge of setting fire to the vessel while passing the Capes of Delaware, on the night of the 10th inst., on her way to this port from Charleston. Albion B. Cook, a passenger, testified to seeing Walsh open the hatch and go into the hold with a lamp, at about 11 or 12 o'clock at night; he also saw Walsh take a bag with him into the hold, which he did not bring up with him again. Michael Shea, also a passenger, testified to assisting Walsh in removing the hatch; that when he came up out of the hold again, his pants were on fire, and that he (Shea) ran up on the deck and sung out the alarm of fire. The case is still on.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 12.

By Justice Ingraham.

Anthony M. Reynolds *vs.* Eli P. Sherman, &c.; see memoranda.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the election of Directors of the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company; see decision; order to be settled on motion. Sanborn *vs.* S. C. Herring et al.; motion granted with $10 costs of this motion to abide the event of the action. Thomas G. Walker *vs.* The President of the Granite Bank; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event of the action; order to be settled on two days' notice. Mercantile Bank *vs.* Chas. Windsor; order settled. Alfred Field *vs.* Isaac L. Hunt et al.; order settled.

CIRCUIT CASES.

By Justice Barnard.

F. W. Miller *vs.* Eliza Knox, et al.; judgment ordered for $1,735 65, with five per cent. additional allowance. Richard T. Edwards *vs.* Schaffer, et al.; verdict for plaintiff. John P. Russ *vs.* George W. Chadwick; case settled; First, amendment disallowed; second, allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Ellen Wheeler *vs.* Wm. H. Falconer et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. James Walsh *vs.* Wm. H. Cline; motion denied without costs. Eugene Michen *vs.* A. Charles Groux; motion granted. Mary C. Lillie *vs.* Benjamin H. Lillie; motion granted and reference ordered to a referee, to hear, &c. James W. Browne et al. *vs.* Wm. R. Brinckerhoff; an extra allowance of $100 granted. Pierre Hesnault *vs.* Louise Hesnault; the case must go to the referee for further proof or the complaint must be dismissed. Geo. W. Shaffer *vs.* The Exchange Fire Insurance Company—Motion granted; Allen Cameron et al. *vs.* William Stuart—Reference denied without costs; Mary S. Vernon *vs.* Remington Vernon—Motion for a receiver denied; William Loeshigk *vs.* Amos S. Hatfield—The plaintiff must be stayed until the determination and final disposition of the motion for a new trial, and if such trial be denied, the order appointing such receiver must be denied; the order appointing such receiver must be set aside with $10 costs; but if granted, such order must remain and the plaintiff be entitled to $7 costs of the motion. Ellen Wheeler *vs.* Wm. H. Falconer; the order must be for the appointment of such receiver, unless the defendant move to dissolve the injunction within ten days; if they so move the appointment of a receiver to be suspended until the determination of such motion, and if the injunction be dissolved, the motion for a receiver must be denied with $7 costs, otherwise the motion is granted with $10 costs. Jennie B. Rosset *vs.* Edward Hagan; motion granted, unless the costs ($48 25) are paid within ten days from this date.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday the following named gentlemen were impaneled as the Grand Jurors for the present term of the Court:

Wm. Adams, Foreman; Wm. B. Hook, Secretary; David M. Edgar, John Drinker, Wm. H. Dayton, Erastus S. Brown, Jas. Speyers, Isaac Odell, John D. Welsh, Henry E. Quinan, Samuel C. Madden, Sampson Moore, Thomas M. Lewis, James Bruce, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., Charles R. Whittemore, James H. Cook, Jr., Washington M. Thurman, Wm. Beard, Jr., George Pryor.

The Court delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, embracing the topics usually alluded to on such occasions, for their consideration, and they retired.

The trial of Charles Koch, charged with defrauding the Manhattan Gas Company, by using gas through a connection improvised by himself, was concluded, the jury disagreeing. It is understood that the jury stood nine for acquittal, and three for guilt on one point. They were unanimous in their decision that the accused was not guilty on the point raised by his obtaining gas by means other than through the metre. There being no prospect of an agreement, the Judge discharged the jury, and held the accused for another trial.

SENTENCES.

Charles H. Smith, convicted of robbery in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Bernard Cummings, convicted of robbery in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Wm. Davis, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

James McCluskey pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Jack Hayes pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

James Kelly pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas O'Brien pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The case of J. F. Oram, which was to have been tried yesterday, was, owing to the absence of Ex-Attorney-General Cochrane, laid over till next Monday.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY AN AUCTIONEER.

Zeno Burnham was placed on trial, charged with violating the act to punish gross frauds and suppress mock-auctions, passed April, 1853.

Mr. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused, evidently believing that "in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom," has his defence represented by Ex-Recorder Smith, Charles S. Spencer and Robert D. Holmes.

In opening the case, Mr. Bedford observed to the jury that Burnham was a reputed mock auctioneer; had been long engaged in the business; was in fact a person made for that business, and he had flourished in it with a great deal of success. It was hoped that when the story was told, as witness would tell it, that this Burnham would go where all such should be—to the State Prison, where many a poor being had been with nothing like the crime on their shoulders as that of which it would be shown he was guilty. He stood to mock auctioneers as Madame Restell stood to abortionists. In this case he professed to have a sale of furniture in a house at No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, which was attended by a lady of high respectability. To this lady it was represented that the furniture in the house belonged to the gentleman occupying it; that his name was Mr. Clark and that he was about to leave for Europe, hence the sale. The lady bid on certain articles which amounted in the aggregate to $200, or about that sum, and being asked for a deposit, she paid over to Burnham $30, all the money which she had at the time. Burnham asked her if that was all the money she had, when she replied that it was all, but she had some United States Government bonds in her possession. This revelation induced Burnham to accompany the lady to her room, where, while she was looking for a $500 bond, she let a $1,000 bond fall upon the floor, which Burnham immediately picked up. On seeing it he urged her to let him have the use of it till Monday morning, as he had to pay a large amount of money to Mr. Clark, the gentleman whose furniture had been sold, and who was about to leave for Europe. She having confidence in the representations of Burnham, permitted him the use of the bond, on the promise that the balance of what was due on the articles she had purchased only should be withheld on the ensuing Monday morning. On the same afternoon, however, a bill was sent to the lady for $2,300, against which she remonstrated. Burnham told her that if she did not pay the balance due, according to the law of the State, she would forfeit the bond and the other money already paid. He refused to return her bond or the money, whereupon she went before Mayor Gunther, who, on hearing the case, committed Burnham for trial.

The counsel for the defence endeavored to make out that the bond was loaned to Mr. Burnham, and that instead of a larceny, or fraud of any kind, the receipt which the lady took when she handed the bond to him is proof of a contract between the parties.

The case will be continued to-day.

Had the States in Rebellion a Government?—A Remarkable Defence.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Loew.

Mayer Schutz vs. *Edward Morrison.*—The plaintiff in this case deposited with the defendant, a banker, a draft on one Rosenfeld, of Milledgeville, Ga. The defendant transmitted the draft to his agent at that place, and the agent collected the money. At that time a law was passed confiscating all debts to Northern creditors to the State, and Nesbit, the agent, paid the money into the State Treasury, receiving in return a certificate of deposit.

The defendant, therefore, set up as one defence to an action for the recovery of his money, that it had been paid over by direction of the then existing *de facto* Government of the State, and claimed that various acts of the United States had recognized this *de facto* Government.

The plaintiff's counsel argued that there was no such act; that what had been recognized was an existing military power, but that no recognition of any Government, either *de facto* or *de jure*, had taken place.

The Court held that there was no proof of any such Government before it, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. Levi Cohen for plaintiff; Mr. Morrison for defendant.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING.

JOHN HUSLAN, who resides at No. 227 East Twenty-first-street, appeared before the Court and made complaint against ELIZABETH WILSON and HENRY MAUDSLEY for robbing him of a pocketbook containing $26. The accused were arrested by Officer COLTON, of the Eighth Precinct. In his affidavit the complainant stated that yesterday morning he was in the room of the female prisoner in Wooster-street, and that she took from his pocket the wallet which contained the stolen money. As soon as she obtained possession of the pocket-book ELIZABETH ran down stairs into the apartments of MAWDSLEY. HASLAN followed and demanded the money belonging to him. The occupant of the room told him to sit down and he should have his money. He then gave the complainant some beer, and afterward handed him a roll of bills, saying, "That squares it." HASLAN made some objection to this mode of settling the affair when HENRY ordered him out of the room, threatening to kick him out if he did not comply. On reaching the street the complainant found that he had received only $2, when he stated his grievances to Officer COLTON, and caused the arrest of both the accused. Both prisoners were committed to stand their trial on the charge, at the General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail each. ELIZABETH is 25 years of age, and a native of New-York. HENRY is a native of England and 45 years of age. The money was not recovered.

THIEVES IN A STABLE.

For some time past blankets, robes and various other articles have been frequently missed from premises No. 112 West Thirty-ninth-street, which are occupied by JOHN H. MARTIN as a livery stable. The owner was at a loss to determine who the thief could be, and at length called in the assistance of Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The officer soon after arrested a boy named WILLIAM SULLIVAN, on suspicion of being concerned in these repeated thefts. SULLIVAN was in the employ of Mr. MARTIN, and was in the habit of sleeping over night in the stable. He at first denied all knowledge of the missing articles, but after remaining in confinement for a few hours, he admitted to his employer, in the presence of the detective, that he had pawned a kersey blanket, valued at $40, and a buffalo robe, valued at $50, with SOLOMON RICH, No. 34 Eighth-avenue, having left the pawn-tickets with the pawnbroker. On inquiry at the pawnbroker's, the tickets, blanket and robe were found and secured by Officer MCCARTY. On being brought before the Court, yesterday, SULLIVAN made a rambling statement, implicating another person, whose name is withheld for the present. The prisoner was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail. He is eighteen years of age and a native of Boston.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A SHOPLIFTING SALESMAN.

Officer BEATTY, of the Broadway Squad, arrested ROBERT T. CURTIS yesterday, on a charge of having stolen ten packages of sewing silk, valued at $50, from his employer's store, No. 356 Broadway. On being brought before the Court a fellow clerk, named EDWARD FOE, made affidavit that he saw the accused deposit several packages of silk in his coat pocket, and that the missing property was afterward found in his possession. CURTIS was committed for trial without bail.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bills in the Legislature.

CROTON AQUEDUCT AND GRADE OF EIGHTH-AVENUE.

Senator C. G. CORNELL introduced a bill amending the law passed April 27, 1865, as follows: After the map establishing the grade of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-third-street, shall be duly certified, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to fix the grades of the streets connecting therewith, so as to give convenient access to said avenue.

Provided the new grading interferes with the work of any contractor, the Street Commissioner may allow him a just compensation for any damage or extra duty he may have to perform under the new grading.

POLICE COURT-HOUSE.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing for the erection of a Court-house in the City of New-York, the same to be used as a place of detention of prisoners brought by the Police Court of the Second District, at a cost not to exceed $80,000.

The bill names as Committee on the Erection of the Building: Comptroller of the City, Justice of the Third Judicial District, the President of the Board of Supervisors, President of the Board of Councilmen and the two Police Justices of the Second District Police Court.

DRY DOCK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Senator C. G. CORNELL introduced a bill providing that this company may extend their tracks from the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street through to Sullivan-street, to Canal, across the latter to Vestry-street, to the North River. The company shall be required to purchase the horses and stages of the Telegraph Stage Company, provided the company are desirous of selling.

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Senator GODDARD introduced a bill providing that each non-commissioned officer, musician or private who enlisted into the service of the United States between April 14, 1861, and July 1, 1865, shall receive the sum of $75 as State bounty for such enlistment.

INCREASING THE REVENUES—A TAX PROPOSED ON LAWS PASSED FOR PRIVATE BENEFIT.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that hereafter no act of the Legislature hereinafter described and taxed shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or have the force or effect of law, until the applicant shall have paid into the Treasury of the State the following sums respectively, to-wit:

On every act incorporating or chartering any company, or altering or amending the charter thereof, or granting thereto any power, privilege or relief, the sum of $100, and the additional sum of one per centum on the amount of the capital, which the company may have by virtue of the provisions thereof.

On every law chartering or renewing or amending the charter of any savings' institution or bank of deposit for savings, the sum of $100.

On every law relating to a private estate the sum of one per centum on the value of such estate.

On every law for the chartering of a municipal corporation, or for altering or amending the charter thereof, the sum of 20[illegible].

On every law for releasing the interest of the people of the State in any real estate to any corporation, to take hold or convey any real estate, the sum of one per centum on the value thereof, which value shall be stated in the petition for such law.

On every law for changing the name of any person, or the name of any corporation, and on every law the effect or benefit sought by which might be obtained by legal proceedings in the courts, or from a Board of Supervisors, or from some local authority, the sum of $200.

On every act for conforming or legalizing the acts of any officer, where the necessity therefor has arisen from the default or neglect of such officer, the sum of one per centum upon the amount of salary or official income of such officer, which amount shall be stated in the petition for the act.

On every act for the paying or adjudicating upon any claim against the State, or against any department of the Government thereof, or against any officer thereof, and upon any act commonly known as a claim bill, the sum of five per centum upon the amount named in the bill or in the petition for its passage.

On any act not heretofore named, and which act shall be for private benefit, the sum of $100.

When any act shall fall within the scope of two or more of the foregoing provisions, then but one tax shall be paid, which tax shall be the highest in amount.

CREATING A BOARD OF CONTROL IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. JENKINS introduced a bill providing that there shall be appointed by the Government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, eight persons, residents of New-York City, who shall constitute a Board of Commissioners. The said board to have power to investigate into the official acts or proceedings of all persons holding any office of honor or emolument in the City of New-York, the Commissioners of Central Park, the Metropolitan Fire Department, and all persons subject thereto. In the case of any official neglecting to reply to the requests of the Commissioners in furnishing information of the condition of affairs under their charge, the Commissioners may direct the removal of such officials, and the person thus removed from New-York shall be disqualified from holding the office from which he has been thus removed, for the term of three years.

The board may exercise and enjoy all the right, powers and perform all the duties of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, and about the examination and auditing of bills and claims of every nature and description against the City and County of New-York.

RAISING MONEY BY TAX IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors of New-York may raise by tax the sum of $13,623, being the amount appropriated to his own use by the Clerk of the Superior Court of New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. LEVINGER introduced a bill providing for the confirming of a certain resolution of the Common Council of New-York authorizing this company to extend their tracks to Thirty-fourth-street, Chambers-street, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

HOME SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. JENKINS' bill to incorporate above bank name as corporators—Charles Sanford, Joseph A. Kernan, Wm. Steinway, Wm. C. Grant, H. King, Jas. J. Burnett, Wm. H. Field, John C. Baxter, Seamon Lowerre and John Straiton. The bank to be located west of Broadway and north of Canal-street.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICE COMPANY.

Mr. JENKINS introduced a bill providing that Chas. H. Dittle, Chas. M. Woodward, Lyman W. Underwood, John J. Sillcock, W. B. Butterworth, M. M. Carter, Horace P. Whitney, Chas. S. Arthur, and John H. Porter may incorporate themselves together for the purpose of running cabs for hire in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the capital stock to be $150,000.

NEW-YORK STATE BLIND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, may appoint commissioners, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to erect suitable buildings for the New-York State Blind Mechanics' Institution. Such commission to have power to hire other buildings until such time as those proposed to be built shall be ready to receive patients.

After the buildings are completed the Governor may appoint nine commissioners, one from each judicial district, to take charge of said institution.

Persons having lost their sight in the service of their country shall have preference in being admitted to the institution.

STABLING CATTLE IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. LETCHER's bill provides that it shall not be lawful for the owners of yards or stables, kept for the purpose of stabling cattle, to charge more than 25 cents a head for each head of cattle for the time it may be stabled.

CONTINENTAL CARRYING COMPANY.

Mr. BRANDETH introduced a bill providing that John C. Barnes, A. Thompson, Thomas Sparge, Wm. H. White, C. M. Skidmore, Geo. Clapp, George R. Cholwell and T. H. Corbitt, be incorporated under the above name for the purpose of carrying baggage and passengers, goods, wares, &c., over the City of New-York.

KENTUCKY.

Negro and Mulattoe Equality Before the Law Expressly Recognized by the House—The House pass Bills to Confer upon them Equal Legal Rights with Whites, to Legitimate their Past and to Permit and Regulate their Future Marriages with Each Other as in the Case of Whites, and to Provide for their Children's Education, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866.

The House, on the 6th, passed, by 47 to 37, a bill authorizing the refunding of money paid into the State Treasury on account of the sale of runaway slaves sold since Jan. 1, 1863, by order of Court.

The House, yesterday, without count, passed a bill reported by Col. FRANK WOLFORD, from the "Joint Committee on Labor," (or "Recent Political Events,") conferring upon negroes and mulattoes the right to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all the State Courts of law and equity; to acquire and dispose of property and choses in action in the same manner, and to the same extent, that white persons may; to charge, by affidavit, any person with any criminal offence, and upon such affidavit, to have the proper process issued as if said affidavit had been made by a white person; to make all needful and lawful affidavits for the institution, prosecution, or defence of any action, suit, or controversy in any Court; and to be competent witnesses in all civil proceedings in which negroes and mulattoes are the only parties, and in all criminal proceedings where a negro or mulatto is a defendant.

The House yesterday also passed, without count, a bill reported by Col. WOLFORD, from the same Committee, that all negroes and mulattoes may intermarry in the same manner and under the same regulations that are provided by law for whites; that all heretofore and now living together as husband and wife, be held as legally married, and their past as future issue, legitimate; and that if any negro or mulatto intermarry with any white, or any white intermarry with any negro or mulatto, such shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction be imprisoned "for any period in the discretion of a jury, not less than five years." "Those shall be deemed negroes and mulattoes who are of pure negro blood, and those descended from a negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person." And the House, the same day, 59 to 30, passed a bill from the same mainly "conservative" Committee, setting apart all taxes hereafter collected from negroes and mulattoes as a separate fund for their use and benefit, one-half to the support of their paupers, the other to the education of their children; levying for this fund, besides the tax already levied by the State laws, $2 on every colored male over eighteen; and authorizing each school district's Trustees to open a separate school for the colored children in said district, to be conducted and reported as other schools, and to receive their proportion of this fund.

Col. J. J. LANDRAM (Conservative) reports from the same Committee to the Senate a bill subjecting all persons, without distinction of color, to the same pains and penalties for felonies and misdemeanors.

PONTIAC.

The Haunted House in Philadelphia—Curious Statement by Rev. Samuel Durborow.

The spirits in the haunted house at Philadelphia have been exorcised, and the Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW tells how it was done, as follows:

The Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW states that he read the accounts in the *Inquirer* of the haunted house, and called next door to said house, on one of his parishioners. He knows the family occupying the so-called haunted house; the children attend his Sunday-school, and he had officiated at the funeral of a young member of the family. He told his parishioner that he would go in if the family desired it, as a minister of the Gospel, to comfort the afflicted family.

Mr. DURBOROW then states that a great crowd being around the locked front door, the parishioner climbed over the back fence and brought him word that they would like to see him. Mr. DURBOROW then went in and asked Mrs. ——, "Are you a Christian woman?" She replied, "Yes, you know I am." He asked where her husband was, and what he was doing. She said, "He is down stairs; he has a circle there." "Aye, aye, devil worshippers. Tell him to come up."

We then asked him, "Are you a Christian man?" to which he replied, "You know I am." "Do you believe in Jesus Christ?" "Yes." "If so, your choice now is between Christ and the devil; take your choice." To which the reply was, "I choose Christ." Mr. DURBOROW then said: "The first thing you must do is to turn out the devil worshippers." Mr. —— said he could not. Mr. DURBOROW said: "Shall I do it?" He said: "Yes, do what you choose."

He then took charge, and taking up his big stick found his way down through the dark entry. After groping awhile he found the door. He then went in, and found four gentlemen and three ladies setting at the table, praying to the devil. He marched up to the table, slapped his stick down with all its force, and said, "Go out of here, every one of you."

They all jumped up and looked around. One of the ladies said, "You would strike us, will you?" To which he replied, "If you do not get out suddenly you may get some raps. I won't be responsible for the stick." They asked by what authority he acted. Mr. DURBOROW said, "By the authority of the head of the house. Get out as soon as you can."

He then followed them up stairs as they went out. He then asked each on getting there, "Are you a believer in Jesus Christ; I take possession of this house in the name of Jesus, hereafter let no one enter it." After this they had prayer. Mr. DURBOROW said you will have no more of these transactions; they are gone.

Mr. —— replied that they had been annoyed for several nights very much, and had had no sleep, and he hoped now to get some rest. Mr. DURBOROW said he would remain if they wished it. He then went home, and came back again with Rev. Mr. ERBIN about 10½ o'clock. Several gentlemen came in soon after and sat a little while.

He then told them he thought it was a matter of mercy to retire and let the family go to bed. They retired, after which family prayer was held. Several young men stayed all night, but nothing occurred at all. The domestic, or adopted daughter, is said to have had a great deal to do with Spiritualism, and the Spiritualists say she is a medium. The girls who had left the house were sent after, at the request of Mr. DURBOROW. This was done, and nothing has since happened.

A GRAND PRIZE FIGHT IN THE MUD.—For some weeks past the "fancy" have been greatly excited over a grand bruising match between TOM CHANDLER and PETE MAGUIRE, for $1,000 a side. The steamer *Contra Costa* left Broadway wharf on Wednesday morning with a small, but very select party of principals and spectators, some 150 in all, bound for the field of blood, mud and glory, near Lakeville Landing, Sonoma County. The boat, with its precious human freight, arrived in safety amid a pouring rain, and the ring having been pitched on the *mesa* about a mile and a half down the river, on the eastern bank, the party started at once. A part of the road lay through a morass almost impassable in Summer, and now a vast sea of quivering slumgullion, and a part through newly-plowed fields, which were now converted into a first-class imitation of a Texan "Hog-Wallow." Through the mud and water the party floundered for an hour or more before they arrived, some leaving their boots behind, and all plastered from head to foot with the liquid earth, and wet to the very skin. On their arrival at the ring, a stream of water, about large enough to run a sawmill, was found gently meandering through it; but the heroes, nothing daunted, stripped for the battle and went in with a will, every blow sending the water spirting off the back of the party hit with force enough to knock down and drown a moderately sized boy. The heroes were up and down alternately for an hour or two, neither being able to pursue the other and finish the fight, on account of the mud, and the moral certainty that if he fell on his face he would be drowned before his friends could get to him, bail him out and right him. The betting at the start seemed to be in favor of CHANDLER, by considerable odds, and the fight appeared to be decidedly in his favor at the commencement. The nose of MAGUIRE gave out and caved in early in the campaign, under the pressure of circumstances and a heavy accumulation of rain-water and extravasated blood, and his eyes caught a large number of testimonies of affectionate regard from CHANDLER's fists, which caused them to gradually close on the beautiful world around and turn to inward contemplation, with exactly what result we have not yet learned. CHANDLER's middle finger knuckle-joint also got split or crushed early in the battle, and his hand puffed up so as to resemble a turkey blown up with a quill, for exhibition in a restaurant window, while one of his eyes assumed the colors of a Spring rainbow or a dying dolphin; and the licks which he caught in the immediate region of the epigastrium caused him occasionally to spit blood. After wallowing through sixty-nine rounds, the bruisers were compelled to desist on account of the darkness—the question of "the best man" and the grand cash ($2,000) being undecided. The steamer remained at the landing all night—none of the party being drowned on the way back to the boat, so far as heard from—and the scenes which took place before morning were of such a character that it is fondly believed the citizens of Lakeville Landing will desire the same party to come again, often, and stay as long as possible. One man fell overboard during the night, but was fished out, hung up and dried, and returned last night as good as new once more. The parties were to renew the fight again yesterday morning, but found on examination the ring had been stolen during the night, and the preparations were not completed when the boat left and returned to the city. The fight doubtless was terminated yesterday, but the result will not be known (unless telegraphed from Petaluma) until the steamer from Petaluma arrives this morning, and the community will not feel satisfied until it is certain that neither party is killed.—*San Francisco Alta, Jan. 12.*

The Family of the Late Stonewall Jackson—Letter from Mrs. Jackson.

The following letter from the widow of the late Stonewall JACKSON to the editor of the Charleston *News* is its own explanation:

COTTAGE HOME, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst. was forwarded to me from Lexington, Va. I have delayed answer for a few days, hoping to receive the paper to which you referred, but it has not yet reached me, and I have not had the pleasure of reading your editorial; but, judging from the remarks in your letter, I suppose it is a similar publication to what has recently appeared in many of the newspapers, representing the family of Gen. JACKSON as suffering for the necessities of life, and appealing to the public for their relief.

It is a source of deep regret and mortification to me, and to my family and friends, that such a misunderstanding should exist in regard to my circumstances. It it true that almost the whole of my little fortune has been swept away. My noble husband, actuated by patriotism, invested in Confederate bonds to assist the Government, and I, following his example, the consequence was the loss of nearly the whole of his estate; but God has still left to me one of the kindest of fathers, who has the means of providing all the comforts of life for me and my orphan child. The pecuniary sufferings of others in our afflicted land have been so much greater than my own, that, in this respect, I have only need of a more thankful heart. And I, of all others, should have no fears for the future—for the covenant-keeping God of my husband has watched over us heretofore, and the love of this great people to me and my little child, on his account, fills my heart with grateful joy.

While it is one of the greatest comforts of my desolated life to see the many beautiful and eloquent tributes to the memory of my beloved husband, and I would gratefully accept any offerings that are voluntarily given as testimonials of love and gratitude to him, yet the contributions that are now called for are given under a false impression, and it is inconsistent with my ideas of honor and rectitude to receive them. I would, therefore, beg that all efforts that are made to raise a fund for my "relief," both in Charleston and elsewhere, be immediately stopped.

With thanks to the warm-hearted and generous citizens of Charleston for their kind feelings toward me and mine, I remain, very truly,

MARY ANNA JACKSON.

GEORGE R. CACHCART, Editor Charleston *Daily News.*

Personal.

The Washington *Republican* alludes to the story that Gen. BUTLER had, in a discourteous note, declined an invitation from Gen. GRANT to attend one of the receptions given by the lady of the latter, and says: We feel justified and authorized to say that Gen. BUTLER's card did not contain the disgraceful words, "or any member of your family," but he did send a card containing the following language:

"Gen. BUTLER has the honor to decline the invitation of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

"Gen. BUTLER has now no desire for further acquaintance.

"JANUARY 29th."

The above words were written on a sheet of note paper, stamped with the initials of the General—"B. F. B."—as was also the envelope, and sealed with the General's private seal.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President, in the chair; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, Jr., O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of Colonel Joel N Mason, of the Sixth Regiment, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the One Hundrd and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resignation of E. W. Taylor, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Butcher be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of E. W. Taylor, who was recently appointed.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Petition of A. W. Craven, Commissioner and Engineer of Croton Aqueduct, for an increase salary.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Irish Brigade to attend a lecture for the benefit of the widow and orphans of a deceased officer, to take place on Wednesday evening, February twenty-eight, at Cooper Institute.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That William Wetters, residing at number forty-four Clinton-street, be added to the list of blind to receive the donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That the name of Thomas Flynn, residing at number eighty-seven Mulberry-street, be added to the list of blind to receive the donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be given to Mark Julian to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number twenty-seven Catharine-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps be lighted in Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adpted.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Joseph Rop to continue sign in front of his premises, number sixty-five Mott-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John L. Raymond to place a sign in front of his premises number fourteen Munroe-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Voorhis—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at each of the intersections of Lawrence-street with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Voorhis—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at each of the intersections of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street with Tenth-avenue, Broadway and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Voorhis—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Alfonso Decan to exhibit sign in front of his premises, number seventy-nine Mott-street, the said sign to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted—

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be given to M. Rosendorff to display goods in front of store number forty-five Catharine-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gorman to place two small signs on the awning-posts in front of his place of business, number seven Catharine-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the name of Francis Heffernan, residing at number eighty-three Mulberry-street, be added to the list of blind persons entitled to receive a donation of fifty dollars each from the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That C. P. Clark have permission to place a liberty pole in front of his premises, southeast corner of Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. H. Duane to exhibit casks in front of his place of business, number thirty-two Old-slip, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. O'Keefe to keep a stand on the corner of Nassau-street and Liberty-street during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Lynch to use the sidewalk in front of his premises corner of Spring and Greenwich streets to receive and deliver goods during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also those on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, to a point about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Lexington-avenue, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Norton—

Whereas, The Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, in clearing their rail-tracks in Thompson-street, between Canal and Fourth streets, has so incumbered the sidewalks and gutters on both sides of the said Thompson-street as to seriously incommode the residents in the street and the public having to use it, to such an extent as to create a public nuisance, as well endangering the public health as interfering with the free and unobstructed use of the said street; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to notify the said Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to remove the deposits of dirt, snow and ice from the sidewalk and gutters of the said Thompson-street, between Canal and Fourth streets, immediately, and in the event of a non-compliance by the said Railroad Company, with such directions from the Street Commissioner, then that officer is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed forthwith to cause the same to be removed, and sue for the recovery from the said Railroad Company the amount expended by him in removing such obstructions and nuisances.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, The President, Varnum, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—10.

Negative—Aldermen Ely, Reilly, Masterson, McGinnis—4.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Richard Haddy to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and eighty-two Chatham-street, he having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael McLaughlin to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and twenty-six Chatham-street, he having obtained permission from the occupant of the premises, such permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Baxter-street, at the corner of Chatham-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert B. Dibble to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number one hundred and eighty-four South-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That William Henry Stanley and Daniel Collins, residing at number one hundred and two-and-a-half Cherry-street, be added to the list of blind persons that are each entitled to a donation of fifty dollars from the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel, on the west, toward the Second-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northerly side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, and the Parochial School of St. Gabriel Church on the west, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. D. Farrell, to place a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty-nine Canal-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Coates to keep a paper stand in front of the premises on the southwest corner of Laight and Canal streets, the applicant having obtained permission from the owner thereof, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Buck, numbers seventy-five and seventy-nine Beach-street, to receive and discharge goods in front of the said premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Johana Donovan to keep a fruit-stand on the corner of Fulton and Broadway, in front of St. Paul's Church, she having permission of the rector of the said church.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lathrop, Ludington & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers ninety-four, ninety-six, and ninety-eight Worth-street and five hundred and fifty-two Pearl-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take immediate proceedings, by suit or otherwise, against the sureties of R. B. Bradford, late Public Administrator, to recover upon the official bond given by him.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the name of Jane Strickland, residing at number three hundred Rivington-street, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive fifty dollars from the Common Council as a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Messrs. Burdick, Frisbie & Company, of number ninety-three Wall-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Joseph Andrews, to place a show-case in front of his premises, number fifty-one Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That Ninetieth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter-stones set, and the sidewalks thereof flagged for a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making a donation of three thousand dollars in aid of the Woman's Infirmary at Washington Heights.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Franklin-street, from Broadway to West Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Spring-street, from Broadway to the North River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to curb, &c., Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave West-street, from Watts-street to Chambers street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Walker-street, from Broadway to West Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Leonard-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Duane-street, from Hudson to West streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, asking to be discharged from consideration of a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report, to pave Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Thirty-third-street, from First-avenue to Lexington-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Thirteenth-street, from University-place to First-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave South-street, from Market-slip to Corlears-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag the sidewalks of Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street; also in Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth streets.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval resolution directing the Clerk to prepare and cause to be published ten thousand copies of the manual for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and so forth.

Which was laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the proposed opening of Ann-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen relative to donation to the blind, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, (if the Common Council concur,) That the Comptroller be requested to give notice to all persons intending to apply for such relief, that application must be made at his office on or before the first day of May in each year, such application to be approved by the Alderman of the district in which such person may reside, each application to state the name, age and residence of the applicant, the period during which he or she may have resided in the city, which must be not less than one year; whether the applicant is a graduate of the New-York Institution for the Blind; his or her occupation, if any, and especially whether he or she is, or has been, a street beggar, and such other information as the Comptroller may deem it advisable to require, the truth of each statement to be verified by the oath of the applicant and by a certificate of one or more seeing persons. The Comptroller is authorized to prepare blank forms for the use of persons desiring to make applications as he may deem advisable, and he shall, from time to time, or on the completion of a list of applicants on the first of May, communicate such names to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and also to the Managers of the Blind Mechanics' Association, with a request that they will respectively furnish him with any information in their possession as to relief or employment furnished during the year ending on the first of May, to any of the persons whose names are on such list; and the Comptroller shall report to the Common Council the list of persons, with all the information thus obtained.

Resolved, That until some report is received from the Comptroller, no action whatever shall be taken by the Common Council upon applications or resolutions presented for such relief, nor shall any donations be granted to persons who shall not have first made application to the Comptroller, as herein provided.

(By Board of Councilmen, February eight, resolution amended, by inserting after the word "Aldermen" the words "and Councilmen," and by inserting before the word "Districts" the word "Assembly.")

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Loew moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis I. A. Boole for the sum of nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, for legal disbursements in the matter of the several investigations before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Governor Seymour, the Senate Investigating Committee, and Governor Fenton, during the last two years, in this City and in Albany, of charges against him as City Inspector of the City of New-York, and that the Comptroller charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Moore Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Shannon—2.

Petition of B. C. Wendle for correction of erroneous assessment, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the assessment list for paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth-street, with trap-block pavement, confirmed November second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, be and the same is hereby corrected in the following particular, viz.: That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby remitted, pro rata, from lots known as Ward numbers thirty-five, thirty-five and a half and thirty-six, in block number three hundred and seventy-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—16.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas M. Reid, Colonel of the Second Regiment New-York State National Guard, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, in order to replace the furniture, &c., of the armory of the regiment, which had been used and disposed of by the City while the regiment was absent at the seat of war, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—16.

Resolved, That the Clerk to the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Messenger to the City Librarian, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable monthly out of the proper appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

Resolved, That the rooms now occupied by the Clerk of the Common Council be thoroughly refitted and refurnished, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the expenses to be taken from the appropriations for Public Buildings, Construction and Repairs.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Aldermen Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—16.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved to suspend the previous order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Furman, O'Brien—3.

Alderman Gedney moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the nineteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Norton moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Norton—1.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George W. Seymour to keep a small stand for the sale of catarrh snuff on the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Matthew Melvin to retain a stand, for the sale of papers, on the northwest corner of Bowery and Prince-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Crowley and Boyle to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number thirty-four Old-slip, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Brown to display goods in front of his premises, corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Harrison and Gilloon to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers seventy and seventy-two Pike-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Michael Bishop, residing at number two hundred and thirty Third-street, be added to the list of blind persons.

(By Board of Councilmen, January twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Henshel to keep a stand for the sale of notions on the southwest corner of Canal and West streets, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble relative to Tompkins Park, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Tompkins Park placed in proper repair, and that the same be closed during said repairs.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to renumber the piers on the North and East Rivers immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be hereby granted to Thomas Vacker and Mrs. John F. Collins to run a private drain through Avenue A, from the corner of Eighty-fourth-street to Eighty-sixth-street, there tapping the sewer for the purpose of draining their private property, there being no intervening sewer, the same to be done at the expense of said Thomas Vacker and Mrs. J. F. Collins, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to P. Benjamin to retain a sign in front of his premises, number eighty-three Division-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Samuel Jones to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-eight Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of H. W. Smith to erect a bay-window, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Warden Smith to erect a bay-window in front of his premises, Frankfort House, on the northwest corner of Frankfort and William streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of sundry blind persons for a donation of fifty dollars each.

(By Board of Councilmen, January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George W. Seymour to keep a small stand for the sale of catarrh snuff on the southwest corner of Suffolk and Grand streets, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Kirkwood, to retain the stand in front of his premises, number six hundred and eighteen Grand-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Low, to retain signs in front of his premises, number one hundred and two Elm-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Loew moved that it be refered to Committee on Streets, which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Knowlton to place a tree-box in front of his premises, number seventy-nine Courtlandt-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Jonathan M. Strickland be and is hereby permitted to have a sign across the footwalk opposite his own premises, number two hundred and eighteen West Twenty-seventh-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, provided the same does not interfere with public travel.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Lane, Son & Co. to receive and deliver goods opposite their own premises, southwest corner of Broad and Stone streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the culvert and basin opposite number one hundred and thirty-seven West Thirty-first-street, be and is hereby ordered to be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Flynn moved to refer to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John O'Neill to exhibit goods before his place of business, number two hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hecksher and Luchs, number four hundred and thirty-seven Broadway, to place a show-case in front of their premises, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Muldoon Brothers to exhibit goods in front of their places of business, numbers four hundred and eighty Pearl-street and four hundred and nine Grand-street, the same permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas O'Brien to keep a stand on Bleecker-street, near Broadway, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table,

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Comen, O'Brien—3.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Shannon, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the name of John Costigan, residing at number thirty-nine Hamilton-street, be included in the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of $50.

(By Board of Councilmen, January twenty-nine, eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue be renumbered immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to notify the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey to remove the ferry buildings, sheds and all other obstructions from Piers numbers Fourteen and Fifteen North River, and from the bulkheads between said piers; and in the event of the said Company refusing or neglecting to remove such structures within a period of ten days, that the said Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately thereafter to remove the same, and sue for and recover from the said Railroad Company the expense of such removal; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to commence an action against the said Railroad Company, for trespassing upon the rights and franchises of the Corporation of the City of New-York, with a view of obtaining exemplary damages for such willful and unauthorized assumption of its corporate property, in order to deter any further violation of its chartered rights and franchises.

Which was laid over.

"An ordinance creating an Inspector of City Railroads in the City of New-York."

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Alderman Norton moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Moore to retain a stand in front of number one hundred and ninety-three West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Thomas Graham, of the premises of number one hundred and seventy-four Chatham-street, to continue sign and exhibit goods in front of his store during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George A. Graves to place a sign in front of his premises number ninety-one Franklin-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Augustus Hynard to place a platform scale in the street in front of his premises numbers seventy-eight and eighty Bank-street, for the purpose of weighing hay and straw, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward Healy to hang a small swing-sign to the post of the premises number seventy-eight, eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The resolution to dismiss the committee from the further consideration of the above paper was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Board now adjourn,

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday next, nineteenth instant, at three o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE.

POSITIVELY

FOR

TEN DAYS.

VELVET RIBBONS,

500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 50c. per piece, worth $1 00
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 75c. per piece, worth 1 25
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $1 per piece, worth 2 00
200 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $2 per piece, worth 4 00

FANCY RIBBONS,

SUITABLE FOR SASHES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.

200 ps. RIBBON, at 10 cents per yard, worth 25 cents.
500 ps. RIBBON, at 25 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
800 ps. RIBBON, at 3 shill'gs per yard, worth 7 shil's.
100 ps. RIBBON, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1 00
200 ps. RIBBON, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

REAL VALENCIENNE LACES,
BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE,
AT
COST PRICE.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FOR
BONNETS,
AND THE
HAIR.
CLOSING OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
CORSETS REDUCED FROM
$3 50 TO $1 50.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS,
BUTTONS

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

J. BLUXOME,

No. 1,127 Broadway, bet. 25th and 26th sts.

LADIES UNDER WEAR.

CASES OF LINEN CAMBRICS, HALF LINEN, for ladies' skirts and under wear, SUPERIOR to the BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, AT LOWER PRICES. ALSO BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTINGS in great variety.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. ALSO HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, VERY FINE, AT LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

CLUNY LACES.

RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT PER LAST STEAMER.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LLAMA SHAWLS

NOW OPENING.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

KID GLOVES.

ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT BEST QUALITY LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

From steamers
CITY OF BALTIMORE AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

French, British and Saxony Dress Goods Tablecloths, Linens, Napkins, Cloths, Wool Delaines, French Printed Percale and Brilliantes, Balmorals, Alpacas, and pure Mohair, &c., &c.

These goods were being imported for the Spring trade, and got damaged on board the above steamers on their last voyage.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

FANCY HOSIERY.

New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

FURS.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35r fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.

FLEMING, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WHOLESALE MILLINERS.

A lady who understands every branch of millinery will supply a room to accommodate 10 to 20 hands, and oversee the work, for a fair compensation. Address MILLINER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for one week.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—A LONG-ESTABLISHED bookstore, (one of the best stands on Broadway,) having a large run of first-class customers, and constantly increasing, is offered for sale, with the lease, &c. To those who wish to engage in a business already established this is a rare opportunity. None but a cash customer need apply. Communications strictly confidential. Address L. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietors having other business requiring their attention, will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A PERSON WITH CAPITAL WANTED to take part interest in a new invention for working a low-pressure engine without an air-pump; can be attached to either high or low pressure boats. Address J. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the old established German drug store, No. 292 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, with lease of house and store for ten years from May 1, 1866.

FOR SALE—UPWARD OF TWENTY VALuable patents; particulars in our illustrated catalogue. BARAGWANATH & VAN WISKER, No. 200 Broadway. Branch offices, London, Paris and Melbourne.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

FEB. 14—WEDNESDAY.
CALL UPON STRONG.
He retails handsome Valentines at low prices.
CALL! CALL! ONE AND ALL.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

Great improvements and reduction in prices. The best, cheapest, most reliable, and awarded the gold medal for superiority. Circular sent free.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Late Tallcot & Underhill.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—THE SUBSCRIBER, retiring from the grocery business, offers his entire stock of wines, brandies, cigars, foreign and domestic whiskies, and the usual assortment of family stores found in a first-class store. No time to spare, as the store is to be given up on the 1st of March.

BENJ. V. MOISE,
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

THE CELEBRATED
HAMMERBIER,

brewed by Kohler & Finck, on draught at KAREL'S restaurant, No. 426 Broome-st., near Crosby.

JUDGES OF MALT LIQUOR WILL BE delighted by calling and taking a glass of Kohler & Finck's superior HAMMERBIER, at No. 12 Carmine-st.

HENRY KNUBEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DRAWS THE ATTENTION of the lovers of good malt liquor to the superior quality of Kohler & Finck's HAMMERBIER, heretofore stigmatized as "Patent Beer," on draught at No. 12 Delancey-st., by FRANZ JUNG.

BRIGGS' MODERN CURATIVE FOR corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails, tender feet, &c., sold everywhere. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., skillfully treated, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, surgeon chiropodist, Nos. 208 and 920 Broadway.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

9 TO 9½ CENTS PER POUND PAID CASH for OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, and all kinds of waste paper. Call before you sell elsewhere; for we will guarantee to pay more than any other house in the city. J. P. FLYNN & CO., 22 Spruce-st.

8½ CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD BOOKS, newspapers and pamphlets, and all kinds of waste paper. Come direct to Nos. 80 and 82 Pine-st.

GEORGE SMITH.

PARTIES HAVING FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES in anticipation of, or after, the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and received nothing since, will please address immediately, JUSTICE, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—SIX BENCHES FOR JOINERS AND carpenters; also, pianos. Inquire at No. 25 1st-st., Hoboken, N. J., of ANTON HELBERS.

PRINTING.—THOMAS E. SUTTON, MERCANTILE, Commercial and General Job and Card Printer, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Feb. 10, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of new and worn supplies, comprising:

Axes,
Boots,
Bootees,
Buttons,
Coats,
Coat Straps,
Camp Colors and Cases,
Capes,
Cap Covers and Capes,
Canteens,
Drawers,
Epaulets,
Flags,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,
Hatchets and Handles,
Haversacks,
Hat Ornaments,
Iron Bedsteads,
Iron Pots,
Jackets,
Knapsacks,
Kettles,
Leggins,
Mittens,
Mess Pans,
Numbers,
Pillow Cases,
Pompons,
Shirts,
Stockings,
Scales,
Spades,
Shovels,
Sweat Leathers,
Silk—blue and scarlet,
Tents—about 5,000 cotton and linen,
Tent Flies,
Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at the office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.
Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF
FINE MODERN PICTURES
BY THE MOST
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS,
among which will be found the works of

Troyon,
Merle,
Fichel,
Plassan,
J. Robbe,
Stevens,
Lambinet,
Patrois,
Rozier,
P. Delaroche,
Laufant de Metz,
Leikert,
Bouges,
Compte Calix,
W. Whittredge,
J. M. Hart,
Cropsey,
J. F. Kensett,
Weir,
Suydam,
Gifford,
W. T. Richards,
Lamden,
Carl Brandt,
Guy,
Sountag,
Culverhouse,
Verboeckhoven,
J. T. Peele,
Coleman,
Ranney,
Cranch,
Van Beest,
Hecking,
V. Nehlig,
J. G. Baker,
Lasalle,
Anelli,
Inness,
Reichart,
Rossiter,
Zeim,

and others of equal celebrity.

ALSO

9 PICTURES for account of J. J. ROGERS, of No. 8 John-st., not called or paid for from sale of 31st and 1st, to be sold by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, at their Dusseldorf Gallery, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY 15th, and FRIDAY 16th of February, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Now on exhibition FREE, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 98 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale—Consisting of parlor suites in rosewood and black walnut, covered in reps; carved rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, marble tops; hall stands and chairs; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, nearly new; reps and lace curtains; mattresses, double and single.

ALSO.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Extension table, chair, &c.; Voltaire and easy chairs.

ALSO,

Office and Library Furniture.

PIANOS—One superb 7-octave rosewood piano, richly carved, by Hurdman, pearl keys and fine tone; one elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, fine tone and case, by Richenback; one 7-octave grand piano, fine tone and rosewood case, by Buttikoffer; one 5-octave rosewood piano, for a beginner.

LIGHT WAGON—Jersey track, leather top, nearly new, and in fine order.

CUTTER SLEIGH—Two-seat, new, built to order in Newburgh, cost $160.

HARNESS—Several sets of double and single harness, in fine order.

PARLOR ORGANS—One rosewood, five stops, fine tone, and one black-walnut, with pedals, both new, by Alexandre, of Paris.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, WEST, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST STREETS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:

BEAVER-ST.—Valuable four-story brick store, No. 39 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts. Lot about 21x103.6.

GREENWICH-ST., No. 88—Three-story brick building near Rector-st. About 25x115.

WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST.—"Collins Hotel," opposite Albany Steamboat Landing. 44x80 feet.

WEST 20TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th av.; 25x40 feet. Lot 25x92.

WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x55 feet. Lot 25x92.

WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot, new, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House 20x50. Lot 20x92.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SCHUYLKILL COAL AT AUCTION.

No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.,

4,400 tons of steamboat coal,
2,700 tons of broken coal,

afloat and in store for immediate delivery.

This coal has been mined from the Black Heath and Broad Mountain Mines of the Company in Schuylkill County, Penn., and has uniformly been given the preference for government steamers when it could be had.

The coal may be put aboard direct from the pier of the Company, foot of 14th-st., East River, or delivered from boats alongside of steamers or vessels, or may remain for a limited time subject to the order of purchaser.

Terms of sale will be cash.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 South Gay-street,
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,

Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 15x22, and weighing about 20 tons each.

Two (2) box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—cash in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

Malaga Raisins—500 packages, bunch and layer.
Filberts—100 bags filberts.
Brazil Nuts—250 bags, slightly stained.
Sardines—20 cases sardines.
Canned Meats and Fruits—15 cases.
(Whatever may be the state of the weather.)
250 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing ex *Havre.*
250 cases fresh Sicily lemons, ex steamer.
At 10 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River,
Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons—5,000 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo of bark *Conquest*, from Messina.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 60TH, 78TH AND 92D-STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

60TH-ST.—13 lots on south side of 60th-st., commencing on southeast corner of 4th-av. These lots are situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, surrounded by first-class improvements, and in the vicinity of the grand hotel—60th-st. being the principal entrance to the Central Park.

78TH-ST.—3 lots on south side 78th-st., 100 feet east of 4th avenue.

92D-ST.—2 lots on south side, 525 feet west of 3d-av. This is one of the best streets in that section of the City. Maps at office of auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of Cornelius Schenck, deceased:

House and lot No. 41 West 33d-st.; houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Laurens-st.; houses and lots Nos. 219 and 221 Sullivan-st.; houses and lots Nos. 69 and 71 Elizabeth-st.; houses and lots Nos. 162 and 163 Hester-st.; house and lot No. 114 Mott-st., corner of Hester-st.; house and lot No. 83 Essex-st.; houses and lots Nos. 40, 26 and 28 Mulberry-st., No. 28 being the corner of Park-st.; Nos. 94, 103 and 105 Park-st.; and No. 30 City Hall-place.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French plate, mantel and pier mirrors, &c., on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock: a large and varied stock of fine parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots; library and secretary book-cases, sideboards, lounges, easy chairs, canterburies, &c., well worth the notice of buyers.

N. B.—Auction sales of furniture at the residences of owners when desired.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 103 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., household furniture, comprising in part: Elegant rosewood parlor suite, centre table, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, hall stand, cottage suite, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the three-story, English basement, brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 271 Bloomfield-st., in the City of Hoboken. Said building is finished with modern improvements, making it desirable for investment, or a first-class residence. Terms easy.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 EIGHTH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1866.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.—THE FINAL and last sale of government horses will take place on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.

L. LOWRY MOORE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 lots on the south side of 18th-st., between Avenues B and C and 12 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed market. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
508 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
228 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the office of Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette-square, No. 118 Camp-st.:

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1,219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1,218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1,290 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "Geo. Peabody," registered 1,018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles," registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Halcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Col. Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Col. Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Gen. Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Col. Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. S. ALLEN, A. Q. M., Tchoupitoulas-st., New-Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

TERMS.—Cash, in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Military Division of the Gulf.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouses located on Judiciary-square, 5th and E sts., back of the City Hall.

The medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:

Sulphuric ether, 500 lbs.; alcohol, 500 bottles; compound spirits of ether, 500 lbs.; simple cerate, 1,000 lbs.; chloroform, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of buchu, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of cinchona, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Mass hydrarg, 250 lbs.; Dover's powder, 250 lbs.; cod liver oil, 1,000 bottles; camphor pills, 1,000 dozen; compound cathartic pills, 2,000 dozen; opium pills, 1,000 dozen; iodine of potassium, 200 lbs.; rhubarb, 500 lbs.; powdered rhubarb, 250 lbs.; syrup of squill, 500 lbs.; compound spirits of lavender, 500 lbs.; beside other articles. Upward of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR.,
Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of 239 valuable lots situate on William and Spruce sts., Broadway, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 56th, 57th and 58th sts., and valuable water rights on the Hudson River, between 57th and 59th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, the following described real estate:

SPRUCE AND WILLIAM STS.—The lot and buildings on the southeast corner, 23 feet 11¼ inches on William-st., and 53 feet 9¾ inches on Spruce-st.

BROADWAY—2 lots on southwest corner of 56th-st.

62 LOTS—On the block bounded by 8th and 9th avs., 56th and 57th sts.

42 LOTS in the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs., 56th and 57th sts.

30 LOTS in the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs., 57th and 58th sts.

62 LOTS in the block bounded by 10th and 11th avs., 57th and 58th sts.

42 LOTS on the west side of 11th-av., between 57th and 59th sts., together with the water-right in front of said premises.

For maps and terms of sale apply to the auctioneers.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esq., Referee,
No. 52 Wall-st.
RICHD. S. EMMET, Esq., Attorney,
No. 54 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern pictures, by well-known artists, among them will be found specimens by

TENKATE,
VELTENS,
SMETS,
HY. DILLENS,
LIECKART,
KARL ROOS,
HEDA,
ADOLF DILLENS,
DIELMAN,
GUTERBOCK,
VAN SEBEN,
ROSENBOOM,
BOURGONONE,
PETER DE LAAR.

The above are now on exhibition, and are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, as they will positively be sold without any reserve.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE ADJOINING LOTS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, two of the most desirable lots on Brooklyn Heights, situated on Columbia, running through to Furman-st., each lot 25x150 feet, commanding a view of the city and harbor of New-York, and within ten minutes distance from the foot of Wall-st., and in the best and most fashionable neighborhood and amidst the best improvements in the City of Brooklyn. Maps at the auction room, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The plot of land bounded by Broadway, 7th-av. and 51st-st., being 129 feet on 51st-st., 42 feet on Broadway, and 56 feet on 7th-av.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

CUMBERLAND COAL AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 3,000 tons Cumberland coal, now in this city. Samples can be seen at office.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 10 neat two-story and basement brick houses on Wyckoff-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts.; gas, water, &c. Also 46 vacant lots on Bergen, Hoyt and Wyckoff sts., between Smith, Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

HOTEL FURNITURE, BAR COUNTER, at auction, TUESDAY, 13th of February, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Cedar-st., near Greenwich-st.; furniture of 30 rooms, large lot of oil-cloth, crockery, glassware, black walnut saloon tables, range, gas fixtures, all nearly new.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

1 engine, cylinder, 8 in.x12 in., with tubular boiler.
3 engines, cylinders 9 in.x12 in., with tubular boilers.
1 S. H. engine, cylinder 12½ in.x36 in., with flue boiler 4 ft. diameter, 28 ft. 6 in. long, 2-16 in. flues.
1 S. H. upright tubular boiler.
1 S. H. cyl. boiler, 26 in. diam., 20 ft. long.
1 S. H. cyl. boiler, 30 in. diam., 19 ft. long.
1 new horizontal engine, cylinder 5 in.x30 in.
1 S. H. engine, cylinder 14 in.x36 in., with fly wheel, band pulley connected with an air pump, 16 in. diam., 26 in. stroke; lined with copper; can be used wet or dry; and can now be seen running and working on two pans; can be delivered in ten days; also, two hoist machines.

JAMES BULGER & CO.,
No. 8 North 2d-st.,
Brooklyn, E. D.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.

JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissonnean, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Only 30 minutes from the Astor House or Broadway and Canal-sts.; offers fine accommodations at moderate rates.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The Times will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the Times the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Drama of ELSHIE; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON SEBASTIAN. Director, Max Maretzek. Characters by Mme. Carozzi Zucchi, Massimiliani, Bellini, Antonucci, Lorini. The Incidental Ballet will be executed by Mlle. Kruger and Mlle. Leontine Vival. Conductor, Mr. Carl Bergmann.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRON MASK. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Ward, Cashin; Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Misses M. Barrett, Green, Scott.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Miss Bateman, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, D. E. Kalton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Blaisdell, Barry, Rendle, Nolan, Danvers, Neal, Misses Mary Wells, Farren, Everett, Whitlock, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7½, ARMAND-JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, W. S. Andrews, W. F. Burroughs, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNN, or THE GREAT WESTERN, and RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Mr. Frank Drew and the whole company.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7 o'clock, SEA OF ICE—POUTER'S WEDDING—SPIRIT OF THE BLACKMANTLE. Characters by Mr. G. C. Boniface, and the entire company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE, and the DENOUNCER. Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LIVE INGIN; LA SONNAMBULAR; HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MILES O'RILEY'S CAMPAIGN; LES MESSIENNES AND TERPISCHORE, and the Corps de Ethiope in side-splitting acts.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE. THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; Or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. THE KIGHTS OF THE MARDI-GRAS. Characters by Levi J. North, James Robinson, Mme. Louise Tournaire, and the whole troupe.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, ANNUAL BALL OF THE HIGH DADDY ASSOCIATION.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 13, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to repeal the act for a ferry between Sag Harbor, Greenpoint and Riverhead; to regulate the sale of passenger tickets on railroads; to prohibit the throwing of ashes and other substances in the streets and public places in New-York. Mr. Leban's resolution for a joint meeting of the two Houses on Friday next, to elect a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in place of Mr. McMurray, whose term of office expires on the 1st of March, was called up and adopted.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to compel express companies to forward perishable property without delay; also a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Underground Railroad Company; also to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company. The bill to provide for the payment of certain liabilities of the Commissioners of Quarantine was ordered to a third reading. It appropriates $25,000. Also the bill ceding the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands under water in the lower bay of New-York to the United States. Also the bill providing for a Convention to revise the State Constitution.

GENERAL NEWS.

A telegram from the Medical Director at Little Rock, Arkansas, announced that Dr. Wm. P. Grier, Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, was lost by the explosion of the steamer *Miami*, on Jan. 28. Dr. Grier was the son of Mr. Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He received an appointment as Surgeon in the regular army in July, 1862, and served in the office of the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis. He was with Pope in his Virginia campaign, and with McClellan at Antietam. During 1864 and 1865, he was Assistant Medical Director in the Department of Philadelphia. The only incident known of his death was that a group of officers were seated round the stove on board the steamer *Miami*, opposite Napoleon, on the Arkansas River, about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, when the explosion occurred, and no member of the group was ever seen again.

Resolutions are pending in the Virginia Legislature instructing Judge Underwood, who was elected United States Senator by the Alexandria Legislature, to resign all claims to his seat. The ground for this action, as expressed in the preamble, is that "said Underwood lately participated in and approved the proceedings of a meeting in the town of Alexandria, the object of which was to memorialize Congress to convert the State of Virginia into a Territory, a thing unheard of in the history of legislation, thereby showing that he has no regard for the but interests of the State and no sympathy with the truly loyal people of the Commonwealth, but, on the contrary, is using his influence to the manifest wrong and injury of the State, by advocating opinions and doctrines disloyal in their character, revolutionary in their tendency, and which are calculated to produce mischief and discord."

Mr. Jewett, of Denver City, who arrived at Leavenworth on the 6th inst., states that the severe snow-storms already reported were very extensive, reaching down on Red River and below Fort Union, toward Santa Fé. There were thirty-four trains in all at the time between Forts Zarah and Union, on their way to the latter point. As a rough estimate, Mr. Jewett thinks the loss in cattle will amount to about one-third of the whole number out. The "S. S." Company lost out of seven trains five hundred and ten oxen. Mr. Jewett lost forty-five oxen from two trains. The severity of the storm was such that buffaloes in large numbers were driven one hundred and fifty miles further west than they had ever been seen before. Buffaloes are reported to be very numerous between Fort Larned and Pawnee Forts, a distance of about one hundred miles. But little trouble had been experienced from Indians.

Charles H. Coles, who was arrested nearly two years since and confined in Fort Lafayette on suspicion of having been engaged in the Lake Erie piracy and steamboat burning, was yesterday brought before Judge Gilbert at the Special Term of the Kings County Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Two United States officers who had him in custody were unable to give reasons to the Court for detention of the prisoner, whereat he was discharged from arrest and is now at liberty.

The Richmond *Examiner*, edited by Mr. Pollard, has a column of burlesque description of a Union ball recently given by the Union officers at the Spottswood Hotel, of which Major-Gen. Alfred Terry was Chairman of the Committee of Reception. The account is full of bitter and offensive inuendoes, and was so popular that it was republished by special request.

In the Supreme Court of West Virginia it has been decided that attorneys-at-law are not civil officers within the meaning of the act of the Legislature of that State, and are consequently not required to take the test oath. The decision was rendered on the application of Hon. Chas. Jas. Faulkner to be admitted to practice.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says it is understood that a bill will be brought forward at once in the Legislature requiring the test oath of every attorney who has been admitted to practice, or may hereafter apply, before continuing his practice in the one case, or before admission in the other.

Hon. E. J. M. Hale, of Haverhill, Mass., has purchased a site and donated the money for a splendid building, which will contain a reading-room and a lecture-room as well as a library, and given the money for the books for a free library for Haverhill. The whole donation will not fall short of $100,000.

The Texas State Convention met at Austin on the 8th inst. It is said the Convention will incorporate into the Constitution the total abolition of Slavery, and give negroes the right to testify in all Courts, hold property, sue and be sued.

A safe in the railroad office at Binghamton, N. Y., was robbed on Sunday of $7,000 belonging to the American Express Company. The robbers were so considerate as to leave untouched a package of $50,000.

The closing exercises of the evening school of the Eighth Ward took place in Grammar School No. 38 last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the large hall was well filled by an appreciative and enthusiastic audience.

The Fenian demonstration last night attracted an immense crowd in and out of Cooper Institute. Addresses were made by Hons. Chas. S. Spencer and Fernando Wood, G. F. Train and others.

Hon. Mr. Throckmorton has been chosen President of the Texas State Convention now in session, a choice which indicates a loyal disposition prevalent among the members, and points to wise action in the proceedings.

The National Convention of School Superintendents, which has been in session in Washington during the past week, has adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on Monday, the 13th day of August next.

The Trustees of the College of New-Jersey have elected Rev. Prof. Chas. E. Aiken, of Dartmouth College, to fill the Latin professorship recently made vacant by the death of Prof. Giger.

Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, now at Sing Sing, is not employed in making shoes, as has been stated by the papers, but is a clerk in one of the offices.

Letters from Texas say that Gen. Sheridan is making a most favorable impression on all classes by his attention to the affairs and wants of the State.

The car-house and repair-shop together with sixteen cars of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad near St. Louis, were burned yesterday morning.

Mr. J. T. Hart, the sculptor, now in Florence, writes that his statue of Henry Clay, designed for the Louisville Court-house, will be soon completed.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Ullman has been brevetted Major-General for meritorious services.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to cause the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to remove the incumbrances in Thompson-street. The ordinance to create the office of Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, was laid over. A resolution was adopted, creating the office of Messenger to the City Librarian, with a salary of $1,500 per annum. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the compilation and publication of 10,000 copies of Valentine's Corporation Manual, on the ground of the excessive cost of the book. Another message was received from the Mayor asking the Board to reconsider its determination in regard to the widening of Ann and Fulton streets. The first communication was laid over and the other was referred to a committee. The Corporation Counsel was directed to take proceedings to recover from the sureties of the late Public Administrator the amount abstracted by him. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

A Mr. Boylston brought an action in the Marine Court to recover the sum of $500, for damages alleged to have been sustained by false imprisonment. The defendant, Mr. Kerr, was, in July last, proprietor of the Putnam House, in the upper part of the City. The latter claims that Boylston went there, partook of a meal which came to 40 cents, for which amount he received a check; that instead of paying the amount of this check, he threw down a 15-cent check, thereby, as defendant says, trying to cheat him out of 25 cents. Defendant called in a policeman, and plaintiff was taken to the station-house, where he was detained several hours. For this imprisonment and detention he brought the action. The jury rendered a verdict for $50.

The were 394 deaths in this city last week—109 men, 83 women, 115 boys and 87 girls—a decrease of 64 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 85 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. Of the deceased 171 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 70; infantile marasmus, 22; infantile convulsions, 27; inflammation of the lungs, 33; dropsy in the head, 18; disease of brain, 10; remittent fever, 14; typhoid fever, 15; inflammation of the bowels, 13. From external causes, 22. There were 58 deaths in the Institutions, and 21 interments in Potter's Field.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, William Sullivan, aged 18, was charged with having stolen a blanket and a fur robe from his employer's stable in Thirty-ninth-street. Elizabeth Wilson and Henry Mawdsley were charged with having forcibly stolen a pocket-book containing $26 from John Haslan. In the Tombs Court, Robert T. Curtis, a salesman, was charged with having stolen ten packages of sewing-silk, valued at $50, from his employer's store, No. 356 Broadway. All of the prisoners were committed for trial.

Michael Walsh, a sailor, was arrested and taken before the United States Commissioner yesterday, charged with attempting to set fire to the steamship *Moneka*.

A motion was made some time ago, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the case of The Mercantile Bank *vs.* Chas. Windsor, for leave to amend a pleading in the suit pending between these parties. Yesterday the order applied for was settled by Mr. Justice Sutherland. Windsor, it may be remembered, was the defaulting Teller of the bank named, who many months ago made his escape to England with a large quantity of the funds of that institution.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the Grand Jury for the present term was impaneled. Three prisoners were convicted and sentenced to State Prison for five years each; one for four years; one for two years and six months, and one to the Penitentiary for six months. The Jury in the case of Charles Koch, charged with defrauding the Manhattan Gas Company, disagreed and were discharged, the accused being held for another trial.

A verdict of $5,000 was recovered yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., before Mr. Justice Clerke, by Miss Cornelia A. Wiggin, in an action for breach of promise. The defendant in the suit was Wm. A. Russell, formerly a prominent politician, and at one time one of the Inspectors of State Prisons in this State. The defendant did not appear at the time of the trial, either in person or by attorney.

George Wolfrum brought an action in the Superior Court against Theodore Ellert, to recover the sum of $5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant saying, in July, 1864, "Where is the thief, Wolfrum? He has stolen 20 boxes of mine." The case was tried yesterday before Justice Barbour, when the jury rendered a verdict of $75 for plaintiff.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the greater part of yesterday was consumed by the case of Zeno Burnham, an alleged mock auctioneer, charged with larceny in obtaining a $1,000 United States Government bond, under false pretence. The case is still on. The accused has three lawyers engaged in his defence.

The Church of the Puritans, Union-square, of which Rev. Dr. Cheever is Pastor, is about to be sold, and the congregation intend to move further up town.

Gold was steady yesterday at 138¼@138⅜. Bills on London were held for an advance of ½ ℘ cent. The Government securities were steady, and the Railways firmer at the Stock Exchange.

Produce and merchandise were quite dull, yesterday, though the changes in prices were not important. The freight engagements were limited.

Trade is unusually dull at all the principal Live Stock Markets. The receipts of beef cattle up to this time exceed the arrivals of any one week for four weeks past. On Forty-fourth-street the books show an increase over last week, at this hour, of about seven hundred bullocks, steers and dry cows. The selling price is from 1c.@2c. ℘ lb. lower than last week, for the same quality of beef. The cold and hard storm of rain and snow make animals appear to a great disadvantage. This and the prospect of a long thaw induces purchasers to take light supplies. The arrivals of milch cows are light and prices easy. Superior milkers sell slowly at last week's figures. Veal calves are in fair request, and the prices stand about at our last week's quotations. Transactions in sheep are dull, the arrivals equal to about the weekly average, but the price is tending downward. The receipts of some are large, and the price for certain grades fluctuating. For Western corn-fed the figures ℘ lb. remain unchanged for last week.

The Influence of the Executive on Congress.

No one can follow the more recent speeches in the House on Constitutional questions without noticing that the violence of the radical faction has spent its force. A reaction from such irrational vehemence as has characterized Mr. Stevens' utterances might naturally be looked for, were there no conservative influences at work to make the temper of extreme partizans more sober. The intemperance of the party of confiscators was too violent in the earlier days of the session to last, if it had been met with nothing more than the silent contempt of rational and reflecting men. But there was a particularly soberizing influence in the vote of Tuesday last, which left Mr. Stevens and his henchmen in a minority of 37 to 126, on the question, of all others, which lies at the foundation of the radical creed—the extermination of the white people of the South, and the subdivision of their lands among the negroes.

That vote was a practical notification to the country, that whatever temporary obstacles might lie in the path of an immediate and complete restoration of all the States to their proper relations within the Union, the adoption of the special theories of the party of revolutionists was not to be made a condition precedent in reconstruction. It was a notable and most significant vote; notable as showing the full measure of the radical strength on a regular test vote; and significant as promising the establishment of a good understanding between the Executive and a healthy majority in Congress. Only a few days previously the head of this pitiful faction had assailed the President in the vulgar and offensive style which specially appertains to his kind. And in every radical camp, from the headquarters of Phillips upward, there was loud and rampant exultation over the indignities cast upon the Executive. The vote of Tuesday moderated this exuberance; and from that day forth the faction has apparently begun to learn that there is a limit to its insolence, both inside and outside the walls of Congress. We know of no more vigorous summersault than that of the rampant chief of the confiscators on the very question of general extermination, which has been his pet theory. Reminded by Mr. Delano, in his admirable speech of Saturday, of the consequences which must follow a general confiscation, Mr. Stevens takes refuge in a courageous repudiation of his own words—although directly challenged on his atrocious proposition to make four thousand millions of dollars by a wholesale extirpation of the white residents of the South. It is this repudiation of sentiments distinctly uttered in debate, which shows more clearly perhaps than anything else how utterly feeble in mental, moral and material strength are the President's assailants. They have not become so entirely insensible as not to perceive that when they come to count less than one-fifth in the House their effective force bears no due proportion to the strength of their malignity.

The Radical discomfiture is further aggravated by the strong, decided, inflexible attitude which the President has shown. Within the past week he has made clear beyond all cavil what ground he occupies, not only on the question of unqualified negro suffrage and on kindred questions, incident to reconstruction, but upon the relations which he sustains to existing parties, and to prospective party movements. His denunciation by the Radical leader for having given free expression—on a previous occasion—to his views of the grave political issues of the hour, the President meets by having fuller reports taken of what he has subsequently chosen to utter. That Mr. Stevens may understand exactly to what extent the Executive differs from the factionists on his right to express his views on public affairs, stenographic reporters are employed to accompany deputations to the White House. And probably but for the scurrility and abuse of Stevens, the public might have been deprived of the admirable report—thus procured—of the speeches addressed both to the negroes and the Montana delegates. For speaking briefly and pointedly to a Senator as the all-absorbing political topic, the President was threatened with impeachment. To show how such threats affect his peace of mind the President has, since, devoted hours—probably more than he could well afford—to a full and unreserved statement of his position on every subject of immediate political interest.

The relationship of the factionists to the President is thus getting to be so well defined, that their aim to see him driven out of the ranks of the great Union Party, will most assuredly end in their being driven themselves, openly into the ranks of disunion, where they have always at heart belonged. That is the issue toward which events are tending. The sooner it is reached the better for the whole country. Men like Stevens, perhaps, can afford to eat their words. But the influence of such as he with the unthinking class to which they belong depends solely upon the violence and intemperance of their bearing and speech. It is better for him to stand before his constituents—or such of them as are responsible for his election—in the natural character of a Parliamentary bully, than to retract or apologize for anything he has ever uttered. In the former character he exhibits force; in the latter he becomes simply inane and pitiable. In any case, however, his influence with the Executive and with the House is hopelessly gone, and hereafter he may be left alone.

The Action of the Assembly To-day—The Health Bill.

The House of Assembly will be called upon to act to-day on one of the most important matters ever brought before a New-York Legislature—a bill to promote the public health of New-York and Brooklyn. This bill comes at a time when there may stand but a few weeks between our present condition and the approach of cholera. (In 1849 it appeared first on May 11.) The measure is the fruit of that advanced experience in matters of health which has made sanitary provisions now a science. It is in harmony with (though by no means copied from) the Public Health Acts of Great Britain, which have reduced the average of deaths 10 in 1,000 in as many cities. There is no secret that the bill is *tremendously stringent*. It places vast powers in the hands of its agents, who are expected to wield them in elevating the standard of public health, in reducing the death-rate, in lengthening human life, lessening the ravages of diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera infantum and typhus. It is hoped they will be especially used in clearing the City of nuisances, reforming tenement-houses, and thus diminishing the ravages of the threatened cholera, as it is too late to avert it. Nothing could be imagined which is a greater public benefaction, and which should be more separated from politics. No legislation ever demanded such trustworthy and impartial agents.

And yet, to the surprise of our whole public, and the growing indignation of the State, a partisan clique are attempting to resist this bill, and to make this humane legislation a mere vehicle of giving offices.

Nothing ever showed to the glare of day so clearly the spirit which animates certain men who have long professed to aim exclusively at the public good. To haggle about places when the pestilence is knocking at our doors, to attempt to exclude scientific men from such offices of public usefulness, merely to reward party hacks, who know as little of sanitary science as they do of common decency; to risk the lives of thousands and imperil the health of the whole State, merely to gratify a partisan spleen and reward unprincipled followers, is one of the most base and contemptible pictures ever before unveiled of our public men, and will thoroughly disgust all honest persons.

We cannot believe that the Legislature will follow this most unwise leading. We say frankly to the members that a non-concurrence with the Senate in this bill, which should delay it for weeks (when time is everything to prepare for the dreaded disease) or should utterly pervert the act of its wise features, and perhaps defeat it, would be one of the most damaging blows ever inflicted on the Republican Party in this City, where, after long inferiority, it is just beginning to secure a most powerful position.

Its strength here has been its wise, honest and unpartisan management of municipal affairs, through such Commissioners as those of the Central Park, of Charities and Correction, and of the Police; its only blunder being the creation of a partisan Board like the Fire Commissioners.

To turn the Health Board into a party-machine, which could appoint a few Republicans as Inspectors, or Health Wardens, or Commissioners, and would in all probability do no more for public health than does the present Board, would be a fatal blow to at least one portion of the party here, and would make the followers of the *Tribune* objects of distrust and hate to the great mass of our citizens. If the "Radicals" have the least regard for their own reputation, or for the success of the whole party in New-York, they will allow this bill to be thoroughly non-partisan and substantially as the Senate passed it.

The ringing resolutions which passed enthusiastically the Union League Club on Friday—a body representing the most enlightened patriotism of this City—shows what public sentiment is here. These denounce in words which ought to reach every Assemblyman this infamous attempt to convert a sanitary board into a political caucus.

We do not observe any objection in the columns of the *Tribune* to any feature of the bill, except that which makes some of the executive officers (not the wardens, nor inspectors, nor physicians, be it observed,) responsible to, or in the pay of, the Police, on the ground that thus the "Radicals," (so called,) would lose a few places. We have confidence enough in the Police to believe that when it needs a sanitary officer who must close a whole block of pestilential houses, or force certain landlords to cease poisoning their tenants, or compel rag-pickers to stop throwing dead cats and old cabbage into the streets, it will appoint a man of nerve, muscle and discretion, without much knowledge or interest in his views on "negro suffrage," and the metaphysical question of the existence or non-existence of a seceded State.

We trust also that the Governor will secure the lasting gratitude of our citizens, by using his great influence in promoting counsels of wisdom and forbearance on this important question, and secure us speedily the "Metropolitan Health Bill."

Government Sale of Surgical Instruments.—Among the great sales of Government property that have been and still are going on in various parts of the country, we observe an auction of surgical instruments which is to come off at Nashville to-day. It includes an enormous amount of this kind of property, which had been provided for use in the armies of the West, but a great part of which was never used or needed. It includes no less than 200 general operating cases, 555 other operating cases, 5,000 tourniquets, 12,000 cupping glasses and tins, and vast numbers of other instruments used in surgery. We suppose our public hospitals and colleges have all been apprised of this great sale.

The Suffrage Question.

The drift of progressive political philosophy is undoubtedly toward universal suffrage. In England it is assuming a decided shape in the measures of reform now pending for the extension of the ballot. In our own country it has been in some sort accepted as the final development, the full fruitage, of republican institutions. In this light it is treated by Mr. Sumner and other politicians of the didactic school. They see in the universal ballot a national millenium: and so do we, provided always that the ballot is intelligent.

Nothing can be grander than the spectacle of a whole people approaching the ballot-box, there to express by their votes well-matured and intelligent opinions as to who shall fill offices and what principles the officer elected shall sustain. To a great degree this is already accomplished in the Northern States, where the preponderance of the intelligent over the ignorant vote is, in the main, sufficient to secure a tolerably permanent policy, and to give power and practical usefulness to ideas. This was nobly exhibited in the steady persistence with which the North sustained the idea of Federal Union during the late rebellion. No merely universal suffrage could have achieved so much. It required popular political education and intelligence; and the most devoted advocate of popular rights will not deny that if the whole mass of the voters had been equally intelligent with the controlling majority, the spectacle afforded, grand as it was, would have been far more manly and honorable.

One of the worst features in the present political aspect of the Southern States is in the ignorance of the masses of their voting population. They are provincial, illiterate, prejudiced—the easy dupes of designing leaders. For years this difficulty must continue to exist. The poor whites have all the glorious privileges which Mr. Sumner thinks would apotheosize the negro and solve all the problems of his social life. The lower classes of Southern whites have had this blessing in disguise from the foundation of our Government; yet at the end of eighty years of suffrage we find them a lazy, improvident, ignorant and debased population. The more they vote, the worse for the country. Will suffrage elevate the negro any more than it has elevated the white?

Put the two classes together—poor white and poor negro, one about as well qualified for suffrage as the other—and make them politically equal. If they vote in antagonism, as is most probable, then we shall inevitably witness that war of races which President Johnson predicts—a war brutal and bloody as its participants are blind and reckless. If they vote together, God help the country, for it will be mere instinct if they vote right! Everybody knows how easy it is for a wealthy and intelligent class, though small in numbers, to hold in subjection a poor and ignorant majority, even when the rights of the individual and his equality before the law are loudly proclaimed and speciously enforced. The whole history of Southern politics exhibits this. All their local legislation has been class legislation. They have steadily held the poor white's nose to the grindstone, denied him the common school, practically debarred him from the freehold of land, and kept him debased, stupid and ignorant. Yet how these fellows fought for their oppressors, and how willing they are at this moment to go on in the same old path, and yield political obedience now, as they did military submission a year ago.

It is destined to be a long, weary task to elevate these people to a just sense of what American citizenship requires. Popular education will do it at last. If the Freedmen's Bureau pushes its work, as it seems likely to do, in the establishment of schools, the blacks may come on rapidly; and this, by a natural law of competition, would force education on the whites. For the present, the latter class, having already the right of suffrage, must vote—stupidly, wrongly and suicidally in many instances; but it would be a step toward barbarism to disfranchise them. But to double and energize this mass of ignorance, by conferring suffrage on the negro, is something for which we have no stomach.

Suffrage, to be safe, should be intelligent. The ballot is essentially the expression of a political *opinion*, and when ballots are aggregated in a majority they crystalize into *laws*. The less stupidity, ignorance and prejudice we allow to be embodied in the *opinion*, the better will be the *laws*. It seems to us that there is a wide chasm to be bridged over before the extension of suffrage can be justified. In the meantime, the Freedmen's Bureau, with its advisory and judicial powers, and with its teachers and schools coming constantly into contact with all classes at the South, is an active and generous propaganda for the new faith with which those people must become indoctrinated before they can become trustworthy voters. Let the Bureau have free course and run, and in due time it will be glorified in the eradication of the ignorance that now curses the South. And not until then can universal suffrage be other than a calamity to the country.

Senator Wade.—The alleged attempt to assassinate Senator Wade has had a curious addition made to its history by the publication in the Washington papers of a long letter from the gigantic and ferocious "man in gray" who who was accused of the attempt. His name is W. L. Fleming, and he describes himself as a "humble person" and a "Yankee mechanic." According to his story, he called upon the Senator to talk with him in reference to some matters in the navy-yards, but as the Senator was rather "cross," the interview was not pleasant or satisfactory, and the parties soon separated. But Fleming says there was no menace on either side, and as to the immense butcher-knife he was said to have displayed, he declares that the nearest approach to it was a "blunt-pointed, wide-bladed jack-knife," which he used to cut off a chew of tobacco. He further asserts that he was not "kicked down stairs," nor was followed by the Senator, that he had no pistol drawn upon him, and that the whole story, as we first had it, was fictitious. When the accounts of this "attempted assassination of a Northern Senator by a Southern bully" first reached us by telegraph, we demanded a prompt legal investigation of the matter. It is a very serious business, the introduction of assassination for political causes; and as we have had proof that both the attempt and the tact are possible, every indication of it should be dealt with seriously and speedily. But only less to be deplored than the thing itself is the spreading of charges of it that are without foundation. We think that Fleming's statement makes it even more essential than ever that an investigation should be had, and all doubts set at rest. Was there really an attempt to assassinate Senator Wade?

A Modest Request.—The managers of the City railways ask the Superintendent of Police to instruct policemen, whenever there is cause to arrest a railway conductor or driver *en route*, to accompany him to the depot of his line, on the plea that if either one of these employes is taken from his car, the car must be stopped then and there, and the line be choked in consequence. This is certainly a modest request—so modest, indeed, that we trust it will not be granted. Of course, it is of no earthly moment that the policeman's post will be left vacant while he is riding in attendance on the recusant railway employe. We have such a surplus of policemen that one may well be spared now and again for such accommodating duty toward such public-spirited folk as our city railroad corporations. It occurs to us, however, that in view of a possible murder on the policeman's post during his absence, or a burglary, or anything requiring his services, that another plan might answer the purpose as well. We therefore make bold to suggest it, but with becoming modesty, thus: Suppose it is necessary to arrest a conductor in the circumstances alluded to, let the driver take the car to the depot, and *vice versa!* Quadrupeds, not bipeds, are the motive power, we think, of these boxes on wheels, and we cannot see where the clogging of the line comes in, if this simple suggestion shall be followed. True, our plan might involve the loss of a few "fares" to the company, but after all that would be nothing more than a just penalty for the employment of ruffians, as we know full well some of these railway employes are.

The Algonquin and Winooski.—A very false impression is given to the public by the paragraphs in the newspapers announcing a *trial of speed* between the steamers *Algonquin* and *Winooski;*—and this is made still more unjust and unfair by the announcement yesterday, on the authority of Mr. Isherwood, that the *Algonquin* had failed to make her appearance for the race. There is nothing whatever said in the contract for the *Algonquin* about *speed*, and it was never contemplated either by the contractor or by the Navy Department that she was designed for a fast vessel. She was built for the purpose of developing *power* with a smaller expenditure of fuel than the other vessels of the same class used in the navy; and all that Mr. Forbes, the contractor, was required to do was to make her equal in this respect with others of the same kind. This is the *only* point which the Department has refused to test. It has been steadily and obstinately evaded by every "trial" which has been made; and it is in pursuance of the same general scheme that a great parade is made before the public of this "race." The *Algonquin* has gone to sea for the purpose of showing with how little fuel she can develop all the power required for the ordinary cruising purposes of sea-going vessels of her class. If the Department see fit to take her for experiments upon her speed or anything else, they can probably do so—but there is not the slightest warrant for any such proceeding in the contract for her construction.

Inspector Boole's Logic.—City Inspector Boole has addressed a communication to Mayor Hoffman, urging him to convene the Board of Health, which, in his view, as at present constituted, has ample power to remove certain nuisances which have long imperiled the health of the City. The present movement in the Legislature for the appointment of a Health Commission, Mr. Boole characterizes as a political trick of selfish aspirants for office, and its attendant patronage and pelf. He asserts that the evils which for two years have militated against the sanitary condition of the City could all have been removed if Mayor Gunther had only set the present machinery for preserving the public health in motion, instead of being influenced to let the matter rest in abeyance by politic reasons affecting particular classes of citizens. This argument would be comparatively sound if its premises were correct. As it stands, it does not hold water. The proposed Board will not be partisan in character, and it is to be organized for the very purpose of remedying the defects of which Mr. Boole complains. If Mayor Gunther for two years allowed the public health to be impaired to favor the interests of bone-boilers and others, it certainly is high time that the power so grossly misapplied should be removed from the absolute control of any man—honest though he happen to be—and placed where the community will receive the benefit of its operation.

The National Peace.—We are glad to hear that the able soldier, Gen. Weitzel, who has just been relieved from duty on our Mexican frontier, does not "consider the country watered by the Rio Grande worth going to war about." On this point we are in perfect accord with Gen. Weitzel. In fact there are but few things in this mundane sphere worth going to war about. One of these things was at stake in our late National contest. But when, in view of that contest, we consider what war is—when we reflect upon its fearful losses and the woes it leaves behind it, we shall not talk of it lightly nor be willing to plunge into it for any cause but the highest. Were some men's views of affairs followed up, we might have half-a-dozen wars on our hands at this moment, with as many of the nations of the world; and before they were wound up, we should probably have equally good causes for at least a dozen more. We shall lose none of our manhood, none of our self-respect, none of our reputation for spirit, by seeking earnestly "those things that make for peace." We believe the necessity of this is more profoundly felt by the country at this moment than at any time for the last two generations; and fortunately the same sentiment rules in the National councils.

Humbug Reporters.—A young man calling himself Phillips is making entirely too free a use of the name of the Times, and illustrating the weakness of human nature as well as its gullibility by swindling people here and there out of divers sums in return for prospective service in the columns of this journal. It's about time that this sort of thing should cease. We have no Phillips, we know no Phillips; Phillips never has done anything for the many who have paid him, and Phillips never can do anything for them. Phillips is mildly requested to desist from his present course, which is unwise, even if temporarily profitable, and will surely sooner or later consign him to an unpleasant room at the Tombs or Sing-Sing Prison. The police are of course unable to find him; he has only been in the business a year or so. In the meantime, if he presents himself again, and in his genial manner barters the Times and its name for the moderate sum of $2 50 currency, or even $10 in greenbacks, will the dispenser of the lucre oblige us by sending a description of his person to this office or to the chief of our many active detectives at the Police Headquarters.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's fine opera of "Don Sebastian," which, it will be remembered, was the success of last season, will be revived to-night. The *caste* is mainly the same as before, except that Signor Antonucci assumes the *rôle* formerly played by Signor Susini—a change which will not be regarded with disfavor by the majority of the *habitues*. A new *danseuse* makes her *debut*, Mlle. Leontine Vidal, in the ballet.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Maretzek's new *buffo*, Signor Sarti, has arrived, and will make his appearance next week as *Dr. Malatesta* in Donizetti's opera of "Don Pasquale." It will be a treat to hear this work, and we thank Signor Sarti for giving it to us.

Niblo's Garden.—It is, we think, fortunate for Miss Bateman, that she broke last evening the run of "Leah." Her powerful impersonation of the leading character in that play has been sufficiently recognized here and in Europe. There is not a word to be added in kindness or otherwise, to the mound of words which it has created. But, from peculiar and separate prosperity, one is apt to form mistaken ideas of individual capacity. People were already beginning to say that Miss Bateman could play *Leah*, and nothing else. She has taken the readiest and happiest means of enlightening "people" on this subject. Her performance of *Bianca*—witnessed last night by a large house—is immeasurably beyond anything she has yet done on the New-York stage. We can speak even more firmly: there has been nothing equal to it for fifteen years by *any* artist. Miss Julia Dean was exceedingly good in the *rôle* of the jealous wife, who, to snatch her husband from the arms of another, condemns him to death. Her bearing in the council scene was admirable. It has remained with us as a memory of real artistic worth. But Miss Bateman is incomparably better. The blindness of passion has never been so well illustrated. The eagerness of *Bianca's* denunciation, and the consequences, swooping back on her with irresistible force, have rarely, if ever, been so well portrayed. The fourth and fifth acts are so human and appealing; so true and overwhelming in their utter desolation of woe, that there is really nothing but a pocket-handkerchief to be said. A finer performance of the part can hardly be desired. In saying this, we are simply covering up, loosely as becomes a critic, a profound conviction that the part cannot be better played.

The support vouchsafed to Miss Bateman was poor. Mr. J. C. Cowper plays the part of *Fazio* in the 'Ercles vein. He has all the gurgularities of his profession to perfection. He speaks from the pit of his stomach to the top of his voice with facility. He enjoys also the literary advantage of being able to change the text of his author. There was barely an adjective which he did not change last night, and adjectives in this play are teamed—they go in pairs. His exits were absurd, and we try in vain to think of a moment when he was not stilted and superfluously demonstrative. When we mention that Mr. Burnett was the *Duke of Florence*, and Miss Mary Wells the *Countess Aldabella*, we have surely said enough.

Harry Sanderson in Brooklyn.—The friends of this gifted artist will be pleased to learn that prior to his departure for Europe he will give a grand concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum, assisted by Jehin Prume, the violinist, and other artists. Friday night has been selected for the farewell and there can be no well grounded doubt of the concert's entire artistic and pecuniary success.

Crispino in Brooklyn.—The Brooklyn Academy is to be filled on Thursday night as it never was before. "Crispino" is of itself enough to crowd it, but Brooklyn never fails to rush to the house when Kellogg sings or Bellini acts.

Church Concert To-night.—Mrs. Julia Sheehan, one of the most popular of Brooklyn's many excellent church sopranos, gives a concert to-night in Rev. Mr. Bartlett's Church, assisted by several talented artists. The lady deserves well of her fellow-citizens, and will doubtless be the recipient of a gratifying benefit.

NEW-MEXICO.

Preliminary Movement Toward Forming a State—Modification of the Peonage Laws.

Denver, Monday, Feb. 12.

Santa Fe dates of the 3d inst. say:

The Legislature has just adjourned. It repealed the odious free negro law. The Peon law was amended so as to make servitude under it entirely voluntary. A convention was ordered to frame a State Constitution, the election of delegates to take place on the first Monday in March, and the Constitution to be submitted to the people on the last Monday in April, so that the State may apply for admission before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

TEXAS.

The State Convention—Hon. Mr. Throckmorton Elected President.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 12.

Hon. Mr. Throckmorton was elected, on the 9th inst., President of the Texas State Convention. He was a strenuous opponent of secession, and is highly respected for his character and talents.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Sale of the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad—Shipping News.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad was recently sold at auction for $50,000, to Mr. Ludling.

Arrived—steamers *Alabama* and *Evening Star*, from New-York.

Sailed—steamer *George Washington*, for New-York.

Robbery at Bingamton.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY THE PRINCIPAL LOSERS.

Binghamton, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 12.

The safe in the railroad ticket office in this place was robbed on Sunday morning of $7,000. About $50,000 were left behind, including $2,200 for the Metopolitan Bank. Either false keys were used or the safe had been left unlocked. The loss falls on the American Express Company. Most of the money stolen was from Elmira. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

The Pennsylvania Revenue Act.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Monday, Feb. 12.

The act amending the revenue laws of the State passed to a third reading in the House to-day. It requires every bank to pay a tax of one per cent. to the Commonwealth on each share of stock; and railroad, canal and transportation companies not liable to taxes on incomes, to pay a tax of three-quarters of one per cent. on their gross receipts. It releases all real estate from taxation for State purposes. The military loan is to be paid off with the proceeds of the above taxes.

Fire in Attica.

Attica, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 12.

L. A. Vincent & Co.'s grocery-store was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Most of the goods on the first floor were saved. The liquors, apples, &c., in the cellar were a total loss. The liquors were valued at $2,500; no insurance. The billiard-room of Gardiner & Ward, up stairs, was a total loss; the tables were insured. The warehouse of L. M. & G. W. Cooley, adjoining, was burned, with its contents; loss about $300; no insurance.

Vessels Ashore.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 12.

The United States steam cutter *Pawtuxet*, Capt. Fengar, went ashore on the back side of Cape Cod this afternoon, in a thick fog. She was not considered in much danger, and was expected to come off at high water.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 12.

The schooner *Kossuth*, of New-York, with coal, while running in for this harbor, to-day, in a thick fog, got ashore on Point Alderton Bar, where she remains. It is expected she will get off.

Provincetown, Monday, Feb. 12.

The steamer *Geo. Shattuck*, for Boston, ran ashore, to-day, on Long Point, but will come off at high water.

Burning of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Car Works—Loss $40,000.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 12.

The car-house and repair-shop of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, opposite this city, was burned, this morning, together with 16 cars. Loss about $40,000; insured.

NEW BOOKS.

POEMS. By EDNA DEAN PROCTOR. 18mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

In the small volume so simply introduced to the reader by the above title, and liable from its unpretending appearance to be passed by with little notice among the hundred similar issues of our teeming Press, will be found much matter for thought, for reflection, and even for admiration. It presents us with the earnest outpourings of a mind strung to the highest point in sympathy with the convulsive throes of the nation's life, and sharing the dawn of its brighter day with a rapture only possible to those who have watched through the long night of doubt and dismay that temporarily enveloped it. Miss PROCTOR must not be confounded with the mob of ladies who "write with ease." A native richness of diction, enhanced by familiarity with the best writers, is an instrument that in her hands is worthily exercised in the celebration of some of the noblest themes that a poet ever was blessed with. To discern the immutable essence of things through the transient mists and vapors of the ever-shifting present; to recognize the true grandeur of great deeds that will rise as beacon lights of time to all futurity—although unconsecrated by age or distance, and attributable to those about and around us—is a privilege of the "vision and the faculty divine" that falls to the lot of few. The first division of Miss PROCTOR's book, "National Poems," shows how steadily her gaze has been fixed on the events of the last few years, and how a fervid poetic prescience and instinct rewarded her with a deeper sense of the importance of the crisis, so long imminent, than was vouchsafed to the mere worldly wisdom of what are called statesmen and politicians. If arranged chronologically the series would commence with "The Slave Sale," a poem on the auction sale of PIERCE BUTLER's slaves at Savannah, in 1859, and is continued by "The Virginia Scaffold," (on the execution of JOHN BROWN,) "Compromise," addressed to Congress in 1861, until the actual war is reached, when the writer's words flow in tones of inspiration that have been echoed in the soldier's camp, have rung through the halls of popular assemblages, and have flown on the wings of the Press to every corner of the land. To quote "The Hundred Days' Men," "Who's Ready," "The Mississippi," "For Freedom," and many others, would be superfluous, as they are known to all. We rather give as a specimen of Miss PROCTOR's style a poem perhaps less known, but not less redolent with the loftiest charm of song:

HEROES.

The winds that once the *Argo* bore
Have died by Neptune's ruined shrines,
And her hull is the drift of the deep sea-floor,
Though shaped of Pelion's tallest pines.
You may seek her crew on every isle
Fair in the foam of Ægean seas,
But out of their rest no charm can wile
Jason and Orpheus, and Hercules.

And Priam's wail is heard no more
By windy Ilion's sea-built walls;
Nor great Achilles stained with gore,
Shouts "O ye Gods! 'tis Hector falls!"
On Ida's mount lies the shining snow,
But Jove has gone from its brow away,
And red on the plain the poppies grow
Where the Greek and the Trojan fought that day.

Mother Earth! are the Heroes dead?
Do they thrill the soul of the years no more?
Are the gleaming snows and the poppies red
All that is left of the brave of yore?
Are there none to fight as Theseus fought
Far in the young world's misty dream?
Or to teach as the gray-haired Nestor taught?
Mother Earth! are the Heroes gone?

Gone? In a grander form they rise;
Dead? We may clasp their hands in awe;
And catch the light of their clearer eyes
And wreathe their brows with immortal flowers.
Wherever a noble deed is done
'Tis the pulse of a Hero's heart is stirred;
Wherever Right has a triumph won
Then are the Heroes' voices heard.

Their armor rings on a fairer field
Than the Greek and the Trojan fiercely trod;
For Freedom's sword is the blade they wield,
And the light above is the smile of God.
So in his isle of calm delight
Jason may sleep the years away;
For the Heroes live and the sky is bright,
And the world is a braver world to-day.

The "Miscellaneous Poems" of Miss PROCTOR reveal another phase of her powers. We no longer hear the National Minstrel chasing despondency and animating thousands with the cry of hard-won victory. Here we meet the woman, sorrowing with the same sorrow, and rejoicing with the same gladness that all have felt, and can sympathize with. She is a close student of Nature, and paints faithfully her varied aspects—possessing, above all, the power of "conforming the outward show of things to the inmost desires of the soul." That, we are told on the highest authority, constitutes the essence of the poetical faculty. Visions of earthly hue, aspirations for a calmer, diviner life—yearnings for spiritual communion are mingled with occasional (too few) up-springings of joy at the glories of flower, bird and tree; but, on the whole, life is serious for the writer, and she is too apt to see the whole creation as groaning and travailing in unison with the vanished delights, the broken faith and the fading hopes of man. To one so young as Miss PROCTOR, the lights should be more prominent than the shadows; and we trust that the "coming of a clearer day" will bring radiance and expanse to her mental horizon. She has great talents, and is responsible accordingly for their exercise, and will learn that to diminish rather than to aggravate the unavoidable burdens of mortality, is the dearest privilege of "starry song." One of the shorter poems that we give will show, in its plaintive tenderness, by comparison with her war lyrics, Miss PROCTOR's power over the different moods of the mind.

IN DREAMS.

My love, my love, when falls the Summer rain
With soothing music on the midnight ear,
I dream a dream of mingled bliss and pain;
Deep in our heart-fields do I rove again,
And bind with thee the ripe and shining sheaves.

O, Land of Joy! the purple mountains flinging
Rich bars of shade across our sunny ease,
The spicy blooms, the grove and bird-notes ringing,
And sweet through all the world a carol singing
Of fairer morns to rise o'er rosy seas.

Love's harvest clime, alas! is ours no more!
For other hearts is heaped the golden grain!
We may not glean where glad we reaped before,
Nor sing the song, nor wear the smiles we wore,
Nor hear the wind blow sweet across the plain.

Yet still, my love, when fall the Summer showers,
With soothing music on the midnight ears,
I dream a dream that all my life o'erpowers;
Blithe in our heart-fields do I pluck the flowers,
And bind with thee the ripe and shining sheaves.

MISS OONA McQUAINE. A Sequel to "Alfred Hazart's Household." By ALEXANDER SMITH. 18mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

In this work, the author completes the story whose apparently abrupt ending surprised most of the readers of the first portion. It may be regarded rather as a finished sketch by an accomplished artist than a fully elaborated work. It is a genuine and truthful picture of Scottish life and manners as existing in the "West Country," that looks to Glasgow as its capital. Mr. SMITH possesses many of the elements of a highly successful novelist, as this little story proves. He has quickness of observation, the fancy of a poet, and, most important of all, a real and unaffected sympathy with the sorrows and joys of humanity, as exemplified in the earnest life of his countrymen of the middle classes. His success in the minor walks of fiction will probably nerve him for higher achievements.

THE CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM; A Sketch of its History, Theology, Practical System, and Success. Prepared by order of the Centenary Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by ABEL STEVENS, LL.D., with a Statement of the Plan of the Centenary Celebration of 1866, by JOHN M'CLINTOCK, D. D. 12mo. New-York: CARLTON & PORTER.

This volume is prepared in anticipation of the grand Centennial Anniversary to be held in October next, when the American Methodists propose to celebrate the jubilee of the first great cycle of their history as a denomination of Christians established in the Western World. Such an occasion, which can never happen twice in the life of one individual, is a fitting time to review past triumphs and to plan new enterprises for the future. That all may understand the purport of the movement this volume has been compiled by the able historian of the Methodist Church—Dr. STEVENS. Its object is an answer to the question, What entitles Methodism to this solemn—this national commemoration? by showing in brief what Methodism is—what it has achieved that commends it to such general and grateful recognition, and what are its capabilities for the future, and the consequent responsibilities of its people. A consideration of these topics naturally leads to a spirited *resumé* of the rise, early history and progress of the sect. The heroic and romantic incidents that accompanied its propagation in this country are of course not forgotten. Its present high position is described with natural pride, and sketches of its benevolent enterprises, missionary exertions, &c., show that the denomination has kept pace with the exigencies of the times. Extensive plans to improve the coming occasion, when the liberality of the churches will be called forth in an unusual degree, by the establishment of a thorough educational system, are already matured, and will be found in this volume. It should be in the hands of all who take an interest in the grand concerted religious movements which characterize the present day.

A NOBLE LIFE. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The handsome style in which Miss MULOCH's new work is got up by the publishers, always safe judges of the public taste, shows that they count on a steadier appreciation for her writings than is bestowed on the usual ephemeral fictions of the day. And they are, no doubt. Miss MULOCH has established a literary claim to regard by her previous works that insure them currency in many channels where ordinary novels are not admitted. *A Noble Life* will maintain her former reputation, though it may not, perhaps, increase it. There is an inherent painfulness in the story. When all the good gifts of fortune, and graces of intellect, rank and station, fall to the lot of a helpless and deformed cripple, who is the hero of the book, this no skill of the authoress can overcome. The plot is simplicity itself, the incidents serving but to bring out more fully the character of the ill-fated Earl of Cairnforth, whose career gives a name to the book. The purport of the work is excellent, and no one can read it without feeling strengthened and ennobled.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

THE REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF FREEDMEN TO CUBA.

The attention of Señor TASSARA, Minister from Spain, had been arrested by statements in the press, and in Congressional details, that freedmen are captured and conveyed to Cuba, and there sold as slaves. Mr. TASSARA gives the regulations of the Island of Cuba concerning colored persons, hereto annexed, and affirms that they have in all instances been carried into effect. No complaint has been made to the State Department of any sale or seduction of colored persons from the United States into slavery, and in the only instance brought to the knowledge of this Government wherein such persons have been brought or introduced there by Americans, they have been promptly delivered up and sent back to their homes.

TRANSLATION.

"Instructions regulating the formalities in respect to the arrival, movements and departures of people of color coming from abroad to this island, and published on the 1st of April, in the year 1849—article 21:

The individual of color, free or slave, who may arrive, coming from a foreign country, shall be immediately placed in safe keeping, and with precautions that may be suitable until he is taken abroad again. If the house to whom he is consigned gives security for the payment of $1,000 in the case of his staying on board the vessel, he may live on board, but that security shall not be cancelled until the reimportation is verified by the report of the Captain of the Port.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The report of the conversation between a Congressional representative and the President, signed Dixon, telegraphed from here to the Boston *Advertiser*, and copied into the TIMES, did not come from Senator DIXON, as some might suppose. Dixon is the *nom de plume* of the regular correspondent of the *Advertiser*. A former conversation of the President with Senator DIXON renders this explanation proper.

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

All interest to-day centered in the LINCOLN Memorial proceedings in the Capitol. Neither of the branches of Congress were in session for business other than for organization to attend the ceremonies in the hall of the House, and at the conclusion of these services both houses adjourned. The Executive mansion and Government departments were closed to visitors and no official business of any kind was transacted, consequently no general news of interest has transpired.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Another Broadway Railroad Project—Arguments on the Subject—Quarantine Business—The Niagara Ship Canal—A Question of Reference and a Spirited Debate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.

Still another Broadway Underground Railroad Bill was introduced in the Assembly this morning by Mr. BAKER. It names the following gentlemen as corporators, viz.: James Boorman Johnston, Joel Wolfe, John Thompson, Thomas Reed, John Hunter, James G. Averill, Rodney W. Daniels, James B. Brinsmade, Arthur W. Benson, William W. Gilbert, George Griswold, Alfred B. Darling.

Col. VANDENBURGH, who represents the Underground Bill introduced by Mr. T. E. STEWART, which is the same interest that succeeded in getting a bill through both Houses last Winter, has made an elaborate argument before the Railroad Committee. Col. VANDENBURGH claims to be the originator of the underground project, and supports his claim by formidable arguments. It is understood that the Committee will report his bill in a few days.

The bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over the West Bank Shoal, in the Lower Bay of New-York, for quarantine purposes, was up, this morning, in Committee of the Whole, in the House, and after some debate was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, this morning, introduced the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, heretofore mentioned in this correspondence. The Speaker referred the bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. J. L. PARKER objected to this reference, and moved that it go to the Canal Committee.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—This bill, Mr. Speaker, belongs not to the Committee on Canals, but to that on Commerce and Navigation, because it involves a question of commerce and transit. The Canal Committee have charge of the canals of this State; Commerce and Navigation have charge of questions purely commercial, and among them are questions of transit. I trust, therefore, there will be no objection to the reference made by the Speaker. It seems to me to be eminently proper. There is another consideration. With all due deference to the Committee on Canals, there is a parliamentary usage which requires the reference of an important measure to its friends. I have never passed a word with any member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in regard to this bill, and save one member, perhaps, do not know their views upon it. Nor do I know the views of the members of the Committee on Canals except so far as I can infer from the localities they represent. But I am inclined to believe that the subject will receive a fair consideration at the hands of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. If that Committee reports favorably it will come before the Committee of the Whole and be discussed on its merits.

Mr. J. L. PARKER—I moved the reference to the Committee on Canals because I had the idea (and I am not yet convinced that I was wrong) that the question of building a Niagara Ship Canal was one that had an intimate connection with the question of revenues derived from the canals, and where any such question is involved, I suppose that the matter is properly referable to the Canal Committee that they may examine into that question.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—If the argument of the gentleman has any pertinency, then, Sir, every bill in reference to railroads should be referred to the Canal Committee. The Central and Erie Railroads are diverting millions of dollars of traffic from our canals. But by them we are increasing our commerce. We are looking to a grander and mightier question than one of canal revenues. It is a question of securing to the State of New-York the commerce of the whole West.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Erie, said, with all due deference to the gentleman from Oswego, I would ask for what purpose the Canal Committee was raised, if not to protect the interests and revenues of the State canals? It seems to me that the proposition of the gentleman from Oswego strikes at the very foundation of our canal revenues, and that this being the case, the bill should go to the Canal Committee. The gentleman is here to advocate the interests of his particular locality, and I admire the fidelity with which he represents that interest; but, I say it is due to the House and to the people that the bill should have a proper reference.

Mr. PITTS, of Orleans, believed the bill in question, if it became a law, would seriously affect the Canal revenues, and therefore it should go to the Canal Committee.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—I am sorry to occupy the time of the House; but, Sir, the whole theory of this bill is to cheapen the transportation of all products of the mighty West on their way to the metropolis of our nation. It is bound up by no narrow consideration of revenue, but by the loftier and grander consideration of encouraging traffic and trade to the borders of our great State. It is a bill calculated to reduce the cost of transportation of every ton of produce from the prairies of the West on its way to tide-water. I ask the gentleman to reflect a moment whether the interests of the great Empire State, whose motto is Excelsior, are not promoted by enriching the people of the State and encouraging commerce from other States, rather than mere considerations of revenue from our canals? But the success of this measure will not interfere with the canal revenues at all. I do not care, on a motion to refer, to discuss the merits of the whole question; but I do ask, as a matter of courtesy, that the bill be sent to a committee which is not bound up by considerations of canal revenue—to a committee that take into consideration questions of larger scope and who are uncommitted on this question. So far as I am personally concerned, I can have no great choice, since I am a member of both committees.

Mr. PARKER—The gentleman from Oswego asked me the question whether the interests of the State should not be protected. I claim that they should be. I wish to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact, which has been elicited before the Committee on Railroads, that the products of the great West are transported from Cincinnati to New-York cheaper than from Lockport in this State.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Let me say in reference to the remark of the gentleman that he refers to railroad transportation. No railroad can compete with canal transportation. I am advocating transportation by water.

Mr. PARKER—My statement was correct, however. I have no feeling in this matter, and would rather the bill should be reported to the House than not. I consider it a measure of great public interest, in reference to which I am undecided. As the gentleman seems to have so much preference and appeals to my courtesy, I withdraw my motion.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

The foregoing debate is the opening of the fight on this important measure, which will ultimately bring out all the talent in the House. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LEBAU—To repeal the act for a ferry between Sag Harbor, Greenport and Riverhead.

By Mr. LOW—To regulate the sale of passenger tickets on railroads. It requires all railroad companies to keep at their regular stations an office open for the sale of tickets at least half an hour before the departure of any train regularly stopping there. It further requires travelers to purchase their tickets at these offices, failing in which the company may charge them, in addition to the regular fare, 50 cents, for all distances above 100 miles, and 20 cents for all distances under 100 miles.

By Mr. LENT—To prohibit the throwing of ashes and other substances in the streets and public places in New-York.

Mr. LEBAU's resolution for a joint meeting of the two Houses on Friday next to elect a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in place of WM. MCMURRAY, whose term of office expires on the first of March, was called up and adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company, the corporators on motion of Mr. LEBAU being changed to NICHOLAS HAWKINS, GEO. W. DEWITT, and JAMES A. DEAN.

Relative to taxes on lands taken or to be taken for certain acqueduct purposes.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

REPORTS.

By Mr. J. L. PARKER—To regulate the fare on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad to three cents per mile.

By Mr. BRUNSON—To incorporate the New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOYD—To compel express companies to forward perishable property without delay.

By Mr. BAKER—To incorporate the Metropolitan Underground Railroad Company.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To provide for the payment of certain liabilities of the Commissioners of Quarantine. It appropriates $25,000.

For the better protection of life on railroads.

Ceding the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands under water in the lower bay of New-York to the United States.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships.

To provide for a Convention to revise the State Constitution.

To incorporate the New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

To incorporate the New-York Marine Association.

Adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sale of Government Property—Shipping Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The ship *Grey Eagle*, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for Baltimore, was spoken off Cape Henry yesterday afternoon by the United States revenue cutter *Kankakee*, who supplied her with provisions.

A large sale of Government property, to take place on the 23d inst., has been advertised by Col. A. P. BLUNT, Assistant Quartermaster at this post. The lots to be offered will comprise wagons, ambulances, harness, carpenters' tools, machine tools, and a miscellaneous collection of camp-cots, bedsteads, scrap iron, grain sacks, cook stoves, &c., &c. Terms cash in Government funds. Also, 30,000 feet of oak lumber and 10,000 feet of ash lumber.

On Feb. 20 one hundred horses will be sold.

The steamer *Amanda Winants* left here this morning, with the barge *Rhinebeck* in tow, for New-York, having been detained by the stormy weather for a week past in this harbor.

The weather, which for the past week has been very stormy, and the wind N.E., is improved, and the fleet of vessels which has been detained in this harbor set sail and proceeded to sea. Among the fleet were the following vessels:

Brig *Clara Ellen*, machinery, for New-York.
Brig *Navareno*, cotton, for New-York.
Brig *Leonard Myers*, tobacco, for Baltimore.
Schooner *Conneout*, cotton, for New-York.
Schooner *W. O. Irish*, general cargo, for Beaufort.
Schooner *Adelaide K. Coon*, light, for Beaufort.
Schooner *R. W. Brown*, wood, for New-York.
Schooner *Whitney Long*, coal, for New-London.
Schooner *Mary Evans*, oysters, for New-London.
Schooner *S. W. Simmons*, wood, for New-York.
Schooner *J. Hecht*, tar, for New-York.
Schooner *Convoy*, hard bread, for Boston.
Schooner *Henry Kirk*, wood, for New-York.
Schooner *Alice Scranton*, potatoes, for Georgetown.
Schooner *Moses G. Leonard*, wood, for New-York.
Schooner *Gen. Lyon*, oysters, for New-Haven.
Schooner *J. W. Vanaman*, coal, for New-York.
Schooner *James Satterwaite*, tar, for New-York.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Freedom from Political Agitation—Gen. Medina Elected President of Honduras.

Advices have been received from San Salvador to the 20th of January.

The Legislative Corps of the Republic was in session at the capital. The country was quite free from political agitation.

After a long atmospheric calm, a most violent storm occurred in San Salvador on the 4th inst. Houses in the capital were unroofed, and in the interior towns many buildings were overthrown by the force of the wind.

In Honduras the election of Gen. MEDINA to the Presidency had been received with much favor.

From Colombia comes the intelligence that profound peace exists throughout the States.

Embezzlement of Concord Railroad Property.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., reports much excitement among the directors and stockholders of the Concord Railroad Corporation, caused by developments said to implicate passengers, conductors and other parties with embezzlement, and the issuing of spurious railroad tickets. Property to the amount of $300,000, belonging to the alleged defaulters, has been attached, and legal proceedings instituted.

Fire at Amsterdam, N. Y.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

A knitting factory at Amsterdam, owned by Senator KLINE, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. None of the contents of the building were saved. About forty persons are thrown out of employment.

The Harbor at Halifax Open.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Feb. 12.

The harbor is open to-day. The weather has been mild since yesterday. Thousands crossed the harbor yesterday.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

Mild weather and dense fog have prevailed all day. A pouring rain-storm commenced at noon and continues this evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

Cattle very dull and drooping; sales 1,900 head beeves, fair to fully fair, at 15½c.@16½c. SHEEP firmer; sales 7,000 head at 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Hogs dull and lower; sales at $13@$14 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Cows unchanged.

THE ATTEMPTED "ASSASSINATION" OF SENATOR WADE.

Statement of W. L. Fleming, the Alleged "Assassin."

We find in the Washington *Star* a card from W. L. FLEMING, who, it seems, was the individual charged some weeks since with having attempted to "assassinate" Senator WADE. Mr. FLEMING quotes the narrative of the affair as published in the Washington *Chronicle* at the time, and says:

Now I wish to say that I am the mysterious stranger in gray—that my name is FLEMING—and that the story put forth by Senator WADE in regard to that interview is from beginning to end a fabrication of the honorable Senator's brain, as ridiculous as it is untrue, as I shall demonstrate before I am done. It has so happened that this story was circulating for weeks before it came to my knowledge, and then I only learned it through a friend who wrote to me inquiring about it. What end Senator WADE had in view in starting this absurd story, whether from an itch to figure before the public as a personage of such importance as to be a mark for assassination, or whether for some villainous purpose he wished to put a brand of infamy on an humble person like myself, who has done him good service in years past, is known only to his own conscience. I leave the public to judge of the truthfulness of his statements, both as regards my visit to him and his denial that he knew me, or that my name was FLEMING, by the following plain statement of the facts in the case: I first became acquainted with Senator WADE in 1857 in Washington, when my knowledge of Kansas affairs and identity of feeling with him in regard to those affairs made him quite willing to know me, and to make my knowledge available for his purposes. Such aid as I could give him and other Free-State leaders was cheerfully given by me in aid of what I thought a righteous cause. To show how well known I was to him and others of the free-State party then and subsequently, and how utterly false are his allegations in regard to his "strange visitor," I subjoin the following letter from him to me, and also a recommendation of me, signed by Hon. S. T. MADDOX, of Williamsburgh, New-York, and indorsed by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts.

JEFFERSON, May 20, 1861.

Mr. Levi Fleming:

SIR: From the last two letters received from you being postmarked at Charlestown, Mass., I trust you are in better quarters than when on the iron-clad and *Wabash*. You did not say whether you had received your discharge from the service, or had only been transferred. I should like to know how you are getting along, and what you are doing. The pictures I received a few days after you sent them, and at once acknowledged the receipt and thanked you for them. They give a very good idea of those battles. Yours, &c., B. WADE.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Oct. 10, 1865.

Mr. Jones, Master Machinist, Navy-Yard:

This will introduce to you Mr. LEVI FLEMING, who has served two years in the navy during the past rebellion. He now desires employment in your department. He is an earnest Union man, is industrious and worthy of employment in the Government Yard. Please put him at work, and do an act of justice as well as confer a favor upon Yours, truly, SAMUEL F. MADDOX.

I concur in this recommendation.

H. WILSON.

I also concur in all that is said.

ARCH. M. BLISS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the night in question I called on Senator WADE—not, as stated, to get a situation in the navy, but to see him in regard to the course adopted by the Navy Department of discharging civilians—master workmen—from Navy-yards. Senator WADE declared that he would have nothing to do with me—that I had, at Charlestown, Mass., last Winter, told things about him and Kansas affairs that should not have been told. Said I: "Judge WADE, what did I say?" He told me to go to Senator WILSON, who would tell me all about it. I told him that I had seen Senator WILSON, and that he had shown me a letter from Mr. HARDING, a workman in the machinist department, Charlestown, which came through the hands of Mr. CHARLES FIELD, Chief Clerk of the yard, alleging that I had divulged certain things in regard to Kansas affairs prejudicial to Senator WADE. I told Mr. WADE that the statement was untrue. At this time there being a strong smell of gas in the room, I called Mr. WADE's attention to it. He got up and opened a door, and raised a window, and sat down to reading a newspaper. Said I, "Judge, what makes you so cross to-night? We have always been good friends since 1857, and strong free States men together, and now you are giving me the cold shoulder." I then got up to spit in the fire, and being somewhat of a tobacco-chewer, I took out a large piece of tobacco and a common sailor's jack-knife—a bluntpointed, wide-bladed affair, about as fit for stabbing purposes as a tallow candle—and having cut off a chew, returned it to my pocket and took my seat again, saying, as I did so, "Judge, those men in Charlestown have told you a lie." As he still seemed inclined to be sulky, and to profess to believe that I had talked about him in Massachusetts, I bade him good night civilly, and opened and closed the door after me, and went away. He did not follow me, or even rise from his seat, and as to the story he has told about drawing a pistol on me, and the story he has told since about kicking me out, I have only to say that had he drawn a pistol, it would speedily have found its way out of the window, and had he attempted the kicking process, he would have followed his pistol in the same direction. I am a tolerably patient man generally, but, like most hard-fisted, able-bodied Yankee mechanics, should not stand kicking more than a week without getting my dander up. But there was no occasion for any such deeds of valor on his part, and he certainly attempted nothing of the kind.

I have taken pains to minutely recount every incident of my interview with the Senator, to the best of my recollection, and I now submit it to an impartial public to judge as to its truthfulness as compared with the statement of the honorable Senator.

I trust that, as you have given the statement of Senator WADE in regard to me, you will do me the justice to publish this reply.

Respectfully, W. L. FLEMING.

THE SHENANDOAH AGAIN.

Letter from Capt. Waddell—His Plea of Ignorance of the Restoration of the Union—The Terror of His Officers—The Voyage to England.

From the Mobile News.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Capt. WADDELL, formerly in command of the cruiser *Shenandoah*, dated Dec. 27, Waterloo, near Liverpool, from which we are permitted to make such extracts as may be of interest to the general public.

The Captain appears to feel bitter disappointment over the result of the late war. He says that the South has played false to her cause—he has very little respect for her—he does not believe she was in earnest—she will never again take the field, &c. Regarding himself he says:

I am now in exile, but far from being a ruined man. I won't go to sea any more if I can help it. The feeling shown toward me through the restriction placed on my wife is decided. It is just the feeling I like, though the tyranny to her is humiliating to the nature of man. I have written her to release her bondsmen and inform the Government that she owes her allegiance to her husband. As my case now stands, I do not think the bond is worth the paper it is written on. In a court of law, I know it would fall.

You have seen Mr. WELLES' report, I suppose. He does me justice when he writes that I "ceased my depredations when I heard Mr. DAVIS was a prisoner." He willfully lies when he writes that I continued "cruising against unarmed whale ships when I knew that the armies of the South had surrendered." The facts are these:

After reaching Behring's Sea I captured the ship *William Thomson* and brig *Susan Abigail*; both had left San Francisco in April last. These captures were made about the 23d of June, and from each I received San Francisco papers. Those papers professed to have the correspondence between Gens. LEE and GRANT, concerning the surrender of LEE's army. They also stated that Mr. DAVIS and Cabinet were in Danville, to which the Confederate Government had been removed, and that Mr. DAVIS had issued a proclamation informing the Southern people that the war would be carried on with renewed vigor.

I was made possessor of as late news by these two captors as any the whalers had, and I continued my work until it was completed in the Arctic Ocean on the 28th of June, when I had succeeded in destroying or dispersing the New-England whaling fleet. I left the Arctic on the 29th of June, and shipped from some of the whalers eight men on that very day—men of intelligence, all trained soldiers. It is not to be believed that those men would have taken service in the *Shenandoah* if they believed the war ended.

After leaving Behring's Sea, I fell in with no vessel until I communicated with the British bark *Barracouta*, from San Francisco, 2d of August, fourteen days, bound for Liverpool. She informed me of the capture of Mr. DAVIS and a part of his Cabinet; also of the surrender of Gens. JOHNSTON's, SMITH's and MAGRUDER's armies. The *Barracouta* furnished that news the first time I heard it, and I instantly ceased to cruise, and steered for Cape Horn.

Before communicating with the *Barracouta*, I intended to look into the Gulf of Lower California, and then to await the arrival of a California steamer bound for Panama.

The *Barracouta's* news surprised us, and among some of the officers I witnessed a terror which mortified me. I was implored to take the vessel to Australia; that to try to reach a European port would be fatal to all concerned; petitions were signed by three-fourths of the officers, asking to be taken to Cape Town, arguing and picturing the horrors of capture, and all that sort of stuff. I called the officers and crew to the quarter-deck, and said calmly to them: "I intend taking this ship to Liverpool; I know there is risk to be run, but that has been our associate all this time. We will be sought after in the Pacific and not in the Atlantic.

They supported my views, and then followed a letter from the crew—signed by 71 out of 110—saying they had confidence in me, and were willing, nay, desired to go with me wherever I thought best to take the vessel. I had, of course, a very anxious time, painfully anxious, because the officers set a bad example to the crew. Their conduct was nothing less than mutiny. I was very decided with some of them; I had to tell one officer I would be captain or die on the deck, and the vessel should go to no other port than Liverpool. So ended my trouble with complaints and supplications from the officers. The men behaved nobly, and stood firmly to their decision.

When the ship was 400 miles from the Azores, a suspicious-looking vessel was seen ahead, and apparently lying to, waiting for us to come up with her. It was sunset, the wind very light, and my suspicions being aroused, I steered my course steadily until darkness closed upon us, and then I wore ship and stood southwest till steam could be gotten up, for I had not even banked fires since parting with the *Barracouta*. It took two hours to get steam up; when it was ready, I furled sails, steered due east for 16 miles, and hauled on my course, steaming for 100 miles. I believe she was a Yankee cruiser. She was only six miles off when night came on, but I evaded her successfully.

The *Shenandoah*, under sail, is a sixteen-knot vessel; under steam, nine knots; a fine sea craft. She ran from the Arctic to Liverpool in 130 days; from the line on the Pacific side to the Cape in 26 days; from the Cape to the line on the Atlantic in 26 days; and from the line to Liverpool in 24 days. Two of my crew died of disease when near Liverpool; otherwise nothing happened to mar our cruise; no accident occurred during the cruise.

So ends my naval career, and I am called a "pirate!" I made New-England suffer, and I do not regret it. I cannot be condemned by any honest thinking man. I surrendered the vessel to the British Government, and all are unconditionally released. My obstinacy made enemies among some of the officers, but they now inwardly regret their action in the Cape Town affair.

TEXAS.

Encouraging State of Affairs—The Freedmen Working Well—Cotton-Planting on a Large Scale.

The Houston *Telegraph* of late date says that many of the planters declare that their hands never accomplished as much work before, were never more obedient or better disposed, and that, wind and weather favoring, they will make more cotton this year than they ever made in any one year before. It thinks this can be made the experience of all, if matters are properly managed. What is wanted is attentive employers and a certainty of reward for labor. It says:

"The demand for laborers on the plantations is greater than the supply, and we see scores of planters seeking freedmen. Many of the planters pay a premium for every laborer obtained, and some men are doing a thriving business in securing them. We met a planter from Grimes County yesterday, who informed us that he would plant more cotton this season than in any one season prior to the war, and would employ thirty per cent. more laborers. He informed us that many of his neighbors will do the same thing, and this is the cause of laborers being so scarce. Nearly all the planters have been stimulated to raise cotton the coming season on account of the high price the staple brings, and many argue that the price of cotton will not be less than twenty-five cents per pound for several years hence, and as the majority of the planters have sufficient farming utensils to last them some time, they have gone to work to retrieve their lost fortunes in negro property."

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES—Vending trumpery imitations of Lubin's extracts as genuine. The game is about played out, however, for the universal popularity of PHALON's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has literally taken the wind out of the sale of the tricksters who pretend to sell articles that cannot now be imported except at a dead loss.—*Camden Democrat.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Clergyman, (Rev. J. McMurray,) writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For coughs and colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

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A Superb Collection of Cabinet Gems of Art.—The public are invited to examine the superb collection of modern European and American cabinet paintings now on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, to be sold at auction on the evenings of Feb. 15 and 16, at 7½ o'clock.
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Ask for the Latest Styles.—Impeatrice Chignon, Chignon Pompadour, and the Persian Twist, &c., at G. BASTET, No. 329 Canal-st. For sale 50 gross of all the old styles. Coils, &c., at a sacrifice.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the National Brick Machine, which is the best clay tempering machine in this country. ABRAM REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

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MARRIED.

MCNAMEE—DOUGHERTY.—On Monday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, D. D., JOHN MCNAMEE, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Kings, and JENNIE, youngest daughter of George Dougherty, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and sister of Mrs. William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn. No cards.

MEAD—GA. NUN.—At Croton Falls, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. P. H. Burghardt, SAMUEL OSCAR MEAD, of Golden's Bridge, and Miss JENNIE GA. NUN, of the above-named place. No cards.

TELFER—CROKER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. WILLIAM M. TELFER and Miss CARRIE CROKER, daughter of Henry Croker, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Feb. 11, STEPHEN BARKER, son of J. D. Barker, aged 18 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Upper New-Rochelle. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9:30 A. M. Carriages in waiting at depot.

BILLS.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Orrin A. Bills, and daughter of Col. Geo. Smith.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave 30th-st., New-York, at 7:30 and 8:30.

DEVOE.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Feb. 11, MARTIN V. B., second son of Henry F. and Sarah A. Devoe, aged 17 years, 6 months and 29 days.

Funeral from the M. E. Church, Yonkers, this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FLEMING.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, at his residence, No. 10 Bond-st., AUGUSTUS FLEMING, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday next at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GASCOU.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 10, of inflammatory rheumatism, Mrs. LYDIA GASCOU, relict of the late Raimond Gascou, of this City, in the 69th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of her son-in-law, T. V. L. Wheeler, No. 218 East 30th-st.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HENSHAW.—On Monday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M., MARGARET, widow of Wm. G. Henshaw, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Vanderbilt L. Burton, No. 120 West 10th-st., near Bleecker-st. The remains will be removed to Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday 11:30 train.

☞ Montgomery, Ala., papers please copy.

HURLBUTT.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 11, JOHN D. HURLBUTT, of an injury.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KRUGLER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, JOHN RUDOLPH KRUGLER, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Charles L. Krugler, No. 105 Jersey-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOWRY.—At Fort Hamilton, on Sunday morning, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, Ensign PHILIP W. LOWRY, U. S. N., in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, at 12 M., from the residence of Dr. A. B. Stonelake, at Fort Hamilton.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, SARAH, relict of the late John Lawrence, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Feb. 12, after a lingering illness, DIXEY STONE LEWIS, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Guiding Star Lodge No. 565, and the members of the fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Mount Hope, Westchester County, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Harlem trains leave the city at 10 o'clock, in time for the funeral. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MARTIN.—On Monday evening, Feb. 12, RUNYON WALKER, youngest son of Caroline W. and Runyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MESEROLE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 11, ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Maria Meserole, aged 25 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 275 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MICKEL.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 12, S. OPHELIA CRAWFORD, daughter of Almira and John Mickel, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

RAPELYE.—On Monday morning, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH, wife of George G. Rapelye, aged 35 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Boston, on Thursday, Feb. 8, Mr. WILSON H. SMITH, son of Fitch Smith, Esq., of Birmingham, Conn., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father.

WARNOCK.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH WARNOCK, of the firm of Warnock & Co.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his brother-in-law, David Irwin, No. 204 West 21st-st., Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITMAN.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, at Rahway, N. J., JOHN B. WHITMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Spear, on Tuesday morning, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the Jersey side on arrival of train at 1¼ o'clock.

WILLIS.—At Fordham, on Saturday, Feb. 10, JAMES WILLIS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave New-York at 10 o'clock.

WILBUR.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, EUPHEMIA ALICE, youngest daughter of Dexter E. and Euphemia A. Wilbur, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 424 West 44th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock.

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HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865		2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,263,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned, Trustees under the second mortgage of this company, will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of thirteen of the second mortgage bonds, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this company, on or before the 14th day of February, instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPELLO,
FREDERICK A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES, SOUTHERN State and railroad bonds, and Southern securities of every description wanted, by SCRANTON & MAGUIRE, No. 48 Exchange-place, Office No. 18.

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
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J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more Seven and Three-tenths Coupons, payable Feb. 15 inst., will now be received for examination

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

MONTANA MINING PROPERTY.
The undersigned has a large quantity of the most valuable gold and silver mining leads in the Territory of Montana. To responsible parties wishing to negotiate satisfactory evidence of the titles and value of the property will be furnished. Address W. M., Box No. 3,231 New-York City Post-office.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 20th day of February inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
OSWEGO, Feb. 5, 1866. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after this date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE COMPANY will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 15. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
STEPHEN PAUL, Secretary.

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY.—THE first annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The annual election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on favorable terms. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COUPON BONDS OF THE TOWN OF Berlin, Wis., wanted by DEPEW & POTTER, Bankers, No. 11 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first door over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1866.

54TH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
A. COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend for the month of January of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 134 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 155 Broadway, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF AND PIT HOLE OIL COMPANY, No. 21 Pine-st., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of (2) Two Per Cent for January, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 20th inst., inclusive.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY, Feb. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after March 1.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 20th of February, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Feb. 8, 1866.

DIVIDEND,
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash capital	$1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866	1,[illegible],497 12

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1866.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866. W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. R. TRAVERS,
JOHN. D. PRINCE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that under and in pursuance of the statutes of the State of New-York, including the amendments thereto, relating to "Limited Partnerships," we the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the following are the terms thereof: First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SLINGERLAND & PRINCE. Secondly—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is, a general stock, exchange, gold and brokerage business, including all financial transactions incident thereto. Thirdly—The place where the business of the partnership is to be carried on is the City of New-York. Fourthly—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business, and their respective places of residence are as follows: The general partners are, WILLIAM A. SLINGERLAND and JOHN D. PRINCE, both of whom are residents of the City and County and State of New-York. The special partners are WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, LEONARD W. JEROME, ELISHA RIGGS and HENRY W. GRAY, all of whom are residents of the City and County and State of New-York. Fifthly—The amount of capital stock which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is as follows: The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash; the said LEONARD W. JEROME has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash; the said ELISHA RIGGS has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, and the said HENRY W. GRAY has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, making in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars so contributed as said special capital. Sixthly—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fifth day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 5, 1866.
WILLIAM A. SLINGERLAND,
JOHN D. PRINCE,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
ELISHA RIGGS,
Feb. 6, law6w. HENRY W. GRAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY certify that pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," they have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of a mercantile business; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NOYES, WILSON & CO. That the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and selling fancy and staple goods, and the commission business incidental thereto. That CHARLES H. NOYES, who resides in Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; JACKSON O. WILSON, who resides in the City and County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania; and THEODORE S. CHAFFEE, who also resides in said City of Philadelphia, are all the general partners interested in the said partnership. And that JAMES M. BILLINGS, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, is the only special partner interested in said partnership. That the amount of capital which the said special partner, JAMES M. BILLINGS, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that the same has been actually paid in by him in cash. That the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1866, and is to continue to and terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870. That all the business of the said partnership will be carried on in the said City and County of New-York, where its only place of business will be situated.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1866.

Rev. stamp, five cents. cancelled.

J. M. BILLINGS,
Special Partner.
CHAS. H. NOYES,
J. O. WILSON,
THEO. S. CHAFFEE,
General Partners.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of COOPER & FELLOWS is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
CHAS. B. HAYES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. LOUIS A. FELLOWS.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COOPER, FELLOWS & CO., who will settle the affairs of the late firm of COOPER & FELLOWS.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. CHAS. B. HAYES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day (Feb. 12, 1866) formed a copartnership for the transaction of the stock brokerage business, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO.
JACOB LITTLE,
O. W. C. SCHACK.

$2.500.—TO BE SOLD, THE COPYRIGHT, stock, &c., of a very beautiful and popular work of art, selling well; any person of average business capacity can manage it, as it is sold to wholesale agents and dealers; profits large, and capital required small. Any person wishing a genuine business may address G. G. D., Spring-st. Station. If desired, part of the purchase money can be paid in instalments.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the style of FELLOWS & OSTRANDER, for the purpose of transacting a watch importing and jewelry business.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS,
HENRY C. OSTRANDER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

MR. W. W. MERRIAM THIS DAY withdraws from our firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm and style of BELL & YELVERTON.
MERRIAM & BELL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT, free of tax.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL WELL-furnished cottage, in the neighborhood of Summit, Madison or Morristown, New-Jersey, from the first of May. Apply by letter to W. J. B., Box No. 1,295 New-York Post-office, or personally at the office of Bell & Yelverton, No. 18 William-st., New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, IN the country, with river preferred, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurses, within one to two hours of the City, in a private house, with vegetable and fruit gardens, &c. Address, stating full particulars, as to location and surroundings, P., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A respectable family below 10th-st., West of Broadway; terms must be moderate. Address H. M., Box No. 3,041 Post-office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen, to let, with or without board, on very reasonable terms; gas and bath in house. Apply after 6 P. M., at No. 217 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER BY A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, in, or near Morristown, N. J. Address, with particulars, Box No. 431 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAIN FURNISHED ROOM BY a young gentleman, with a widow lady preferred, where there are no other boarders. Address W. H. L., Station B Post-office.

A HANDSOME HALL ROOM TO LET—Hot and cold water, bath and gas; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 3 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET with board to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED IN New-York or Brooklyn, for respectable families. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

The large warehouse, heavy frame, new, Nos. 111 to 121 Morgan-st., 130 feet front by 75 feet deep, two stories; first floor 8 feet in the clear, second 17 feet; good light, front and rear; 12 large skylights, 6 feet by 12; no partitions; built in the most substantial manner and suitable for any kind of business; centre of manufacturing district, adjoining the Atlantic and Great Western Locomotive Works, Continental Screw Company, Railroad and Horse-car Factory, within 12 minutes of the business heart of New-York by the Cortland or Canal-st. Ferries. Will be sold on easy terms; price moderate. Also, two excellent business locations on Newark-av.; a brick house and lot on Jersey-av. For particulars, address LEWIS R. WOOD, No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINing the Hudson River, west side—Contains about 160 acres; situate near Marlborough Landing, 8 miles north of the City of Newburgh, with fine shore and river front; on the premises is a commodious dwelling-house and outbuildings in good order. Also a number of fine building sites with fine views of the river and surrounding country; fruit and shade trees, 1,500 grape vines, 2 acres of Antwerp raspberries, 6 or 8 acres of wood, &c., &c. The convenience of this property to the City of New-York makes it desirable for investment for a village plot or for private residences; will be sold in one parcel or subdivided; is free of incumbrance and title perfect; most of the purchase money can remain on bond secured by mortgage on the premises, if desired, for a term of years. For information, call upon D. W. MACKEY on the premises; Dr. N. DEYO, Newburgh; ROBT. SEAMAN, Esq., No. 117 West-st., New-York, or address the owner and subscriber, for particulars, at Ithaca, N. Y.
SAMUEL HARRIS.
MARLBOROUGH, Feb. 10, 1866.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Possession given when required. A first-class, double two-story and attic house, containing 12 rooms, abundance of closets, marble mantels, wash stands, basins, &c., &c.; kitchen in rear, with servant's chamber over it; laundry, cellar and sub-cellar, paved with brick; furnace and range, gas and water throughout, and replete with all modern improvements and in first-rate condition; can be seen at any time; is on one of the best streets, within five minutes' walk of both the railroad depots and steamboat landing, and one block of street cars; grounds stocked with fruit and flowers of various kinds; 60 per cent. of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; furniture also will be sold if desired. Apply to ROGERS, SMITH & CO., No. 199 Broadway, New-York, or New-Haven, Conn.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE TO AVOID crowded cars and dirty streets the following choice property, situated in the most desirable part of Staten Island, and within (45) forty-five minutes of Wall-st.: A small brick villa, in perfect order, with garden, fruit, coach-house, &c., and 5 acres of ground; price $16,000. A handsome frame villa, twelve rooms, with one acre of ground tastefully laid out, and furnished—$16,500. A large mansion, with five or eight acres of ground, all necessary outbuildings, including bath-house; price, with five acres, $30,000; with eight acres, $40,000. For further particulars address WM. JEFFREY, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,076 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. This house is 25 feet 6 inches by 70 feet, the lot being 150 feet deep, with store in the rear, on Furman-st.; is furnished with all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, water, a large sub-cellar, laundry, &c.—and commands a magnificent view of the river and harbor. For terms and permits to view the house, apply to
GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE, near Portchester depot, the former residence of the late E. J. Swords, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country for more than 20 miles. The house is large and in complete order; outbuildings are of recent construction with every convenience. The grounds contain over 8 acres and are finely improved; fruit trees of choice varieties and shade trees of large growth. The whole property in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE ESTATE KNOWN AS Springland, N. J., 1½ miles from Rahway Depot; 127 acres of ground; also 8 acres of black grass meadow; fine, large double frame dwelling, with all modern improvements; barns, carriage-houses, outhouses, &c., &c. Products of the farm last year over $4,000. The farm well fenced, and watered with never-failing springs. Apply to H. PRICE & SON, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or to DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITHin a short distance of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and 16 miles from the City. A new house 24x40, piazza front and rear, 8x40, with kitchen attached, 16x16; barn, grist and saw mills, water-power and other outhouses; also, an ice-house, renting for $187 per annum; a beautiful lake on the place. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to ISAAC DURYEE, No. 172 Monroe-st., New-York.

FINE CHANCE TO BUY ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Will be sold at auction at Laing's Hotel, in Plainfield, on the 14th day of February, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., about forty acres, in one and two-acre lots. Map can be seen and information obtained at the office of J. E. CARY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN AMHERST COUNTY, Va., 17 miles from Lynchburgh; will be sold with stock and implements if desired; contains 202 acres, an orchard of all kinds of fruit, a double brick house with 12 rooms and in prime order, outbuildings, &c. The location is extremely beautiful and healthy. Terms reasonable. Apply by letter to Dr. F. O. TOMPKINS, care Col. B. P. Walker, Lynchburgh, Va., or to J. P. MANN, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to
JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASERS OF COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.—For sale at Saugerties, on the Hudson, of easy access to New-York, a fine first-class brick house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground, containing fruit, shrubbery, &c., and a good river and mountain view; terms easy. Apply to L. B. SEAMAN, No. 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD HOUSE AND lot, No. 294 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., to close an estate. Size of lot, connecting by an alley, 25x92. This property is desirable either for residence or for business purposes. Apply immediately to SAMUEL H. LLOYD, No. 137 Broadway, or JOHN C. HOWSER, No. 223 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, four-story, between 5th-av. and Broadway; possession May 1. Price for sale, $30,000; price for rent, partially furnished, $300 per month to a good tenant for one or more years. To be seen from 2 to 1 o'clock. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 102.2, on 75th-st., 70 feet west of 3d-av.; lot northwest corner 54th-st. and 7th-av.; house and lot 50 feet west of 54th-st. on 7th-av.; and lot on Broadway, east side, 20 feet north of 54th-st. Terms easy.
MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT GOLDEN'S BRIDGE FOR SALE—Adjoining the depot; farm-house and 60 acres, well watered and stocked with young fruit of all kinds; large barn; only 44 miles from the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT DAIRY FARM FOR SALE, of over 400 acres, in Orange county, 50 miles from New-York City; large buildings, stabling for over 100 head of cattle, good orchards, 100 acres heavy timber, well watered, stock and farming implements. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

YONKERS COUNTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Good house, 16 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres, fine orchard and abundance of fruit; good view of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed—on North Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of DE VOE BROTHERS, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Peekskill, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern improvements; good outbuildings; about 35 acres of land; terms easy. Picture of the house and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE dwelling house with about six acres of ground, situated on Erie Railroad, 8 miles from Jersey City, five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs.; also on the street adjacent to the Park; also on the 5th-av., below the Park; also, lots in Harlem, in desirable locations up town. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN POINT, N.J., A GOOD house and lot in good order and condition, pleasantly located, near railroad station; also, very fine water front building lots, fronting on Newark Bay. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF KINDERhook, a small place of three acres; two dwelling-houses, barn, ice-house and other outhouses; five miles from depot. Price $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT ONCE, the plot of ground situated on the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av., 50 feet by 100, together with three brick houses thereon. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shop, about 70 miles from this City, on the line of a railroad, now in operation, and doing a large and profitable business; price $50,000. Address W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; also a three-story brick in 48th-st., near 6th-av.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manfacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. O. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NO. 193 Chambers-st., running through to No. 185 Reade-st., near Washington-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, the four-story extra-sized brick house and lot No. 23 University-place. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FIRST-class, in Llewellyn Park. For full particulars see the *Independent* for this week and next; or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-STORY and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house, on north side of 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire at No. 241 Lexington-av., corner 36th-st.

A FARM OF 350 ACRES—AT FARMINGdale, L. I., for sale or exchange for improved Brooklyn property; situate one mile from depot; price $12,000; hours 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW STABLES SOUTHeast corner of Lexington-av. and 32d-st.; will be furnished to suit purchasers. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TWO OF THE BEST building sites in this vicinity will be sold very cheap and on good terms to parties engaging to build this season. Address Box No. 2,209 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 65 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 22 by 55 feet; lot half the block. Apply to GROSS, MARCH & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL SALE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 26TH-ST.,
as advertised in many of the city papers, will be made subject to the lease of the present occupants, and will not, as many have supposed, interrupt their business.
LACHMEYER & HOTCHKISS,
PROPRIETORS.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase may, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the envelope enclosing each offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1866.
SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well known "Pavilion Hotel" (127 feet front) at Islip, Long Island, completely and handsomely furnished throughout, with gas-house, stables, ice-house, bar, billiard-room with two tables, bowling alleys, &c., and about seven acres of land, is now offered for sale on favorable terms to close an estate. It is but two hours' travel from New-York, and will accommodate about 200 guests. A wide piazza surrounds it, commanding a fine view the great South Bay.

The pure and healthy air, and the great facilities for boating, fishing, &c., render this an attractive resort to families and sportsmen. Apply to
BRADISH JOHNSON, No. 428 West 16th-st.,
or No. 110 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOTS NOS. 34 and 36 Stuyvesant-st., together with stables Nos. 200 and 202 9th-st., occupying fifty feet on each street; the house is 25x45, four stories, well finished throughout, and in excellent condition, and is supplied with Croton water on all the floors and all modern conveniences; the stables are arranged with finished rooms, expressly for private use, and very convenient. Also, for sale, the lot corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., heretofore used as a coal-yard; it has an aggregate street front of 162 feet, within sight of Broadway, and being upon a great thoroughfare is valuable for a public building. The adjoining property may be purchased if desired, so as to give about 150 feet on each street. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NO the line of the New York and New-Haven Railroad, about 9 miles from Harlem, two country seats. One consists of a large stone mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, conservatory, &c. The house is one of the finest and most elegant country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Has grapery, cider press, barns, stables, farm-house, &c., and will be sold with 26 or more acres of land. Adjoining there is a large gothic cottage, with garden, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy, and free from nuisances of any kind. A fine stream of water on the premises. Also, a frame house with from 10 to 15 acres of land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT WESTchester, N. Y., belonging to the estate of Thomas Timpson, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Westchester, on the road to Eastchester, and two miles from Williamsbridge Railroad station, and 12 miles from City Hall, New-York; consisting of 40 acres of upland and 18 acres of salt meadow. There are on the premises a large number of fruit and shade trees. Also, on the road to Williamsbridge, at the corner of Sawmill-lane, 16¾ acres of woodland. For maps, terms, &c., apply to GEO. TIMPSON, Executor, No. 75 West 12th-st., N. Y., or to JAMES T. ADEE, near Williamsbridge, Westchester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE BY BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

Rockaway, L. I., two-story frame house, lot 50x100.	$1,500
New-Canaan, Conn., two-story frame house, 2¼ acres	3,500
Yonkers, frame house, 7 acres	40,000
Staten Island, two-story frame house, lot 75x100	4,000
Somerville, N. J., two-story frame house, 15 acres	12,000
Nyack, N. J., handsome cottage, 4 acres	9,000
Yonkers, splendid gothic house, 1¼ acres	18,000

All the above are first-class locations, well improved grounds, and easy of access to the city.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Peekskill, on the Turnpike-road, about half a mile from the residence of Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Dayton and Kitridge; all trains stop at Peekskill; time from New-York about 1½ hours; the farm contains about 102 acres good land, good buildings; excellent water brought to the house and barn in pipes; very healthy, and within riding distance of numerous lakes, say from two to twelve miles; price $14,500. Inquire of JOHN J. YELLOTT, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

$6.500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, at the pleasant, healthy village of Irvington, one hour distant, three minutes from Hudson River depot or steamboat, genteel, roomy double cottage-house, 14 rooms; lot 75 by 100; large piazzas, grapes, apples, cherries, &c.; rented by a physician till May. Terms easy, or might exchange for a genteel high-stoop brick-house at Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, of about equal value. Inquire at No. 6 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—ON PELHAM PARK, TWO MILES from New-Rochelle depot, near the Sound and adjoining Pelham Priory; a Gothic frame house, just finishing, about 40x40, handsomely situated, commanding a view of the Sound, and finely shaded by native forest trees; new stable and five acres of land; also, building sites in the Park. A map of the Park and view of the house at P. C. BULKLEY'S, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE—STOCK AND DAIRY, 430 acres, well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep, &c.; also, hay, grain, roots, &c., with farming and dairy implements; all complete; large dwelling, partially furnished; ample barn, sheds, outhouses and best of water; perfect climate; on railroad; eight hours from New-York; all for the small sum of $7,500. Terms of payment very easy.
GEO. P. VAN EVEREN, No. 6 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—520 LOTS ON NEWTOWN CREEK, having 1,200 feet front on Flushing Railroad and Newtown Creek, suitable for dwellings and factories; accessible by water, and Brooklyn street-cars running near. Price in blocks, $150 to $300 a lot, on easy terms, or together less. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground. Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—ASTORIA.—A COTTAGE COMmanding a beautiful view of Hellgate; healthy location; land 150x150 feet, with stables, choice fruit trees and shrubbery; the house has all the modern improvements; gas, water, burglar-alarm, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the landing; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREEstory brick house, (brown-stone,) basement and sub-cellar, on Hicks-st., between Harrison and Degraw-sts. It is divided into two houses, one containing seven and the other nine rooms; gas fixtures, water, &c. Apply to A. EDWARDS, corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO DWELLINGS, NO. 215 and 217 West 36th-st., 20 rooms each; may be united or repaired; desirable for genteel family; if not soon sold will be rented for $1,500 each; also house No. 128 37th-st., $8,000; rent, $1,200. Apply to
E. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a two-story basement and attic house in the village of Hyde Park, N. Y. House built of wood, with brick front 30 feet wide, and in good order; size of lot, 58x300. For particulars address, H. H. W., Box No. 4,088 Post-Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, containing 12 rooms, with all conveniences, with stable attached, 3 horses, 3 carriages and sleigh and a complete outfit, for sale by a gentleman whose family are going abroad; price complete, $25,000. For particulars address YONKERS, Box 3,579 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground containing five full lots, on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.; also two lots on Van Buren-st. and two on Green-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs. The above will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 8 Burling-slip.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN brown-stone houses in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; these houses were built in the best manner, by day's work. Price $11,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

FOR SALE ON CLINTON-AV.—A LARGE new house, containing every improvement, built by days' work for the present owner, and eight lots of ground; in the best location on the street. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two four-story brown-stone fronts; modern improvements, with two stores; best business; property up town; will pay 20 per cent. Apply to the owner, D. H. BROWN, No. 478 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS for sale, in New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut and Massachusetts; 5 to 400 acres; some very low.
ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray Hill; possession given immediately. Apply to LODER BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass.
W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, CHEAP, THE elegant marble residence No. 29 2d-place. Apply to E. P. BEACH, No. 33 2d-place, or No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, an elegant brown-stone house, with the complete and costly furniture. Price $45,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, TEN ACRES OF LAND, on the hill, 50 yards from the Spaw Spring, Woodbridge, N. J. Price $5,000. JONES, MAWBEY & CO., No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

$2,000—FOR SALE TWO THREE-STORY brick houses in Williamsburgh; $1,000 to $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Arion Piano Co.'s store, No. 120 Broome-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 178 NINTH-AV., FOR SALE. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—FLOUR and feed mills for sale, centrally located on the East River. Apply at No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, 20 BY 50 FEET, ON NORTHeast corner 34th-st. and 9th-av. Price $25,000. Address Box No. 1,280 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—CORNER 8TH-AV. AND JANE-ST., seventy feet on avenue and sixty-eight on Jane; also, No. 161 Hammond. E. H. OGDEN, 392 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—225 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling-house nearly new, farm and tenant houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house in 24th-st., opposite London Terrace, price $9,000; also a full front dwelling on 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to close an estate. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—ON THE FOLLOWING streets: East 4th, East 9th, East 12th, East 20th, West 20th, East 23d, West 23d, East 29th, West 30th, West 31st, West 33d, West 34th, East 35th, West 38th, West 39th, East 40th, West 47th, East 49th, East 50th, West 52d, West 53d, West 125th, West 129th, Greene, Wooster, Bleecker, Hammond, Bowery, Spring, Broome, Eldridge, Roosevelt, Varick, Bethune, Leroy, Madison, Washington, Liberty, Hague, Water, Pearl and other streets. Also, farms and country seats.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD OF New-Jersey, between Somerville, Plainfield and New-York, first-class houses, farms, lots and beautiful building sites for sale. Houses to rent. Also, new, tasteful and convenient houses immediately built for disposal, in the beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J. Plans for landscape gardening, ornamentation of grounds, &c. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., second floor, Room No. 16. Office near depot, Plainfield, N. J.

$500,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE SOLD IN THE LAST SIXTY DAYS.—Office open from 8½ A. M. till 5 P. M. Satisfaction guaranteed to all entrusting business to our office. Sales and exchanges negotiated with promptness. Send in your property and come in and see us. You won't be obliged to come the second time unless you choose.
RIDOR & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE VERY superior three-story basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone house, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., 25 feet wide; rooms handsomely papered, dining-room, halls and bath-room painted in oil, and house finished with all modern improvements; price $20,000, including new mirrors, cornices and elegant gas fixtures. Apply on the premises, or No. 108 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES.—THREE-STORY brick, handsomely frescoed, Clinton-st., (Brooklyn Heights,) with furniture $15,000

Four-story brown-stone E. B., President-st.	11,500
Four-story brown-stone, in Second-place	8,000
Three-story brick, corner Lexington and Hoyt	6,000

Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP—THE four avenue lots at northeast corner of 11th-av. and 38th-st., with the 12 lots adjoining on the north side of 38th-st. Apply to
F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-st.,
SMITH SWIFT, No. 102 Broadway, Executors.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., ONE or more of the row of new and elegant brown-stone houses, four stories, with French roof, ready for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, ELIGIbly situated; large carriage-house and five stalls on same floor. Every convenience, and all elegantly finished. Call on PRINCIPAL, at No. 84 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE — A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 88 acres, near Hackensack, N. J., with stock and crops, new two-story house, barn and outhouses, in fine order. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE—NO. 116 VARICK-ST., A VERY desirable property, with lease of 29 years to run, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE an estate, Somerville, N. J., two-story frame house, barn and outhouses, 15 acres, fruit trees, &c. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SIX YEARS LEASE of basement No. 100 Broadway, 17x100; suitable for insurance or brokers' offices; rent low. Apply on the premises.

A BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—Near 4th-st., ten years to run; desirable location for business; immediate possession. For terms, &c., apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 19 West 27th-st., 25 by 70 feet. Apply to S. B. WHITE, No. 89 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWBURGH, A HANDSOME country seat and 4½ acres. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE LEASE OF A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE—Full lot, 200 feet deep; location between Prince and Houston sts. Address J. A. M., Station A.

A GENTEEL COTTAGE FOR SALE IN Brooklyn, two stories, in complete order; will be sold at a bargain by ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ON the Heights, with views of New-York Bay and City; one of the most elegant residences in this city or Brooklyn; house large, complete and first-class; stable, grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; grounds very extensive; the whole establishment will be rented to a private family, as the owner is going abroad; rent $12,000 per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FROM MAY 1:

West 19th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, for a term of years, if desired.

East 34th-st., near Lexington-av.; brown stone: everything complete.

The country seat of the late Addison G. Jerome, in Audibon Park, Washington Heights, 9 miles from the City Hall, on the banks of the Hudson.

Inquire at No. 30 Broad-st., of
D. O. BRADLEY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FURNISHED, TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., one hour from the city, steamer ARROWSMITH, from Peck-slip, on the water; 18 and 10 rooms, 11 acres each, garden, fruit, shade; ice-houses filled; fine bathing, carriage-house and stabling, &c. SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or to the owner, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 113 Water-st.
E. L. TREDWELL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT—AT OSwego, N. Y.; with or without the bulk of hotel furniture; rent from $1,500 to $1,800 per year; possession given April 1, 1866. A newly-discovered and popular mineral spring is within 600 feet of the hotel. Apply to M. PARDEE, at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 16th to 21st February, evenings, and before or after that at Oswego.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE FOR banking purposes, about 50 feet deep, splendid light and ventilation, and on first floor in Broadway, near Cedar-st. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADway, a suit of lofts about 50 feet front on a corner, with good light. Also a four-story building on Crosby-st., near Broome. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 16, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, high-stoop house, 20x50x100 feet, in 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., with the furniture; rent $350 per month. Apply to FRANCIS H. SLADE, No. 74 Leonard-st.

A DESIRABLE FAMILY OF ADULTS wish to hire an unfurnished house, of moderate size, up town, on the east side, with possession 1st of March; or would hire for two months from that date. Address J. FREEBORN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN AN EXcellent location, to a genteel private family, who will board the owner. No boarding-house keeper need apply. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 12.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE AND BASEMENT northwesterly corner of Broome-st. Apply from 8 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., No. 458 West 22d-st., S. F. HEPBURN.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY only, a complete and handsomely furnished house; location 18th-st., near 6th-av.; rent $250 per month. Address C. P. G., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO LEASE FOR twenty-one years, Nos. 474½, 476, and 476½ Broadway, together, 50 by 100 feet. Apply to S. C. WILLIAMS, No. 59 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, No. 79 East 17th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BROKers, at No. 35 Wall-st.; entrance from Wall and from Broad sts.; opposite the Stock Exchange; rents $1,000 and $500. Apply to GEO. F. RILEY, No. 35 Wall-st.

A FINE LOFT, 27 BY 116 FEET, AT NO. 27 Barclay-st., near Broadway, to let or lease, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to P. O'SHEA.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1, TWO fine offices on the ground floor. Apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR 6 MONTHS, FROM MAY 1, A first-class furnished house in University-place, near 9th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES IN NO. 17 NASSAU-ST. TO LET.—Basement, first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—On Canal-st., near Broadway. Possession 1st March. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE, NO. 154 WEST-ST., NEAR BARclay-st., to let; four stories. Apply in shoe-store, No 257 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE LARGE AND well lighted second floor of the store No. 62 John-st. Inquire on the premises of KELLOGG & TAYLOR.

A RARE CHANCE—STORE NO. 264 BOWERY to let; suitable for dry goods, fancy goods or millinery. Apply to DAVIDSON BROS., No. 264 Bowery.

STORES TO LET—ON CANAL AND WALKER sts., near Broadway. Apply to
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 60 MAIDEN-LANE, EXTENDING through to Liberty-st. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A LOFT WITH POWER, size 19x117; well lighted. Apply on the premises, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE NO. 275 FRONT-ST. APPLY to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 128 Duane-st., third story.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO RENT, A country place, from the 15th June to the 1st October; the house must be completely furnished; 9 or 10 good-sized rooms required, with from 5 to 10 acres of land; within 30 miles of New-York; the East or North Rivers preferred; the location must be healthy. Address Box No. 1,957 Post-office, stating location and terms.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FOR ABOUT six months from April 1 or May 1, a commodious and desirable furnished country residence, in a pleasant and healthy location, within easy distance of the city. The place will be thoroughly kept and cared for. Address, with particulars, A. S. H., Box No. 233 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—FURNISHED, by a family of adults, from one to three years, on the Hudson River, between Tubby Hook and Tarrytown. C. J. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 54 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in style; has the best of City reference from her last place. Also, a girl of 16 years of age, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and light waiting in a private family. Call at No. 70 West 45th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEAD MEAT and pastry cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, and all kinds of desserts, oysters in every style; no objections to a hotel; good city reference. Call at No. 169 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.; first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIAble Scotch Presbyterian young woman, with excellent City reference, as a first-class family seamstress, and fine needle-worker. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN lady (widow) to superintend the household of an elderly gentleman of means; references given. Address Mrs. H., care of Mr. Downs, No. 1,212 Broadway, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO CARE A BABY or one or two children, or assist; is a competent dressmaker; understands family sewing; has a machine; will take work by the week. Apply at No. 287 33d-st., (yard in front,) near 10th-av., by note or otherwise.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid; is willing to do fine washing or take care of children; will be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 128 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, waitress, or child nurse; is a good sewer and embroiderer. Inquire of Mrs. CLARK, No. 26 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Apply at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, jellies and fancy dishes. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse; good city reference. Call for two days, No. 229 East 12th-st. in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; fully understands her business; also fluting; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands soups, meats, game and pastries, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen at No. 28 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR overseer, by a young man lately landed; has distinguished himself in an Agricultural College, where he was trained; has had 7 years' experience; holds first-class testimonials from gentlemen he served; is a good accountant and correspondent, and willing to be useful. Address W. H. L., at James Johnston's, in 23d-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without family, 18 years in this country; has filled some of the best places; is about making a change by the 1st of March; to save time, none need apply but those who want a first-class man, and are willing to give liberal wages. Apply to J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., till March 1, where all information may be had, for F. W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man without family, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouse and graperies; unexceptional City references. Address by letter JOHN SIMPER, No. 74 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as entry clerk, or in any other capacity where energy and experience will be appreciated; can furnish unexceptionable references; can take charge of a full set of books if necessary. Address C. M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, INTELLIGENT, single man, a situation either as gardener, groom, &c., or both; a thoroughly good situation desired; good reference given. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 63 New-Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS gardener; a married man, with a small family; perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Address C. S., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as coachman, waiter or porter; can furnish first-class references; is willing to make himself generally useful, and will work for low wages. Address, R. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; the best of City reference given. Address T. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER or similar position is wanted by a young man of experience, ability and character, in a good mercantile house; good reference given. Address A. C. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom; would be willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; the best of city reference given. Address A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man who has lately arrived as light porter; is not afraid of work. Call on or address WILLIAM ANDERSON, No. 579 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is not afraid to work, in an oyster saloon; can come well recommended. Address for two days, E. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or general clerk by a young man who is a good judge of money, and is well posted in general business matters. Address L. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man a situation as coachman in city or country; can furnish best of reference. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a single man; can give the best of reference. Call or address W. W., at No. 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with long City reference; six years with one family and others. Address C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACticed under the code, a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office. Address THOMAS P. STONEY, No. 171 Macdougal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, 32 years old, single, 17 years' experience in this country; has the best of references. Address W. R., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

TO THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—A good living easily made by selling the following THREE GREAT BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
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THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT.—By Rev. P. C. HEADLEY. One large and handsomely illustrated volume, 720 pages. Price in cloth $3 50; leather, $4. The best and cheapest life of Gen. Grant published.

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III.
THE LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES AND STATE PAPERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—By Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. The only complete and standard work.

Active agents can secure exclusive territory and make good wages in selling these books. For further particulars apply to
THE DERBY & MILLER PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

We make surveys, plans and estimates for the drainage and improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c.; also, take charge of, and superintend the work in all its branches. CHICKERING & CO.,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineers.
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder*. All other cheap machines are *infringements*. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO learn the duties of a housekeeper, in a small family in the country; one who is industrious, neat and intelligent, with an independent spirit and a teachable disposition, will be received as an equal. No others need apply. Address, with reference and full particulars, stating where an interview may be had, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE GARDENERS TO GO TO Virginia; two must be married and one single; must be thoroughly acquainted with all branches of gardening; wages per month from $30 to $50, with rations and house rent; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply in person or by writing, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13 New-York Hotel, Broadway. Scotch or English-men preferred.

WANTED—A WELCH OR SCOTCH LAUNdress, also a German or English cook; no others need apply; they must thoroughly understand their business and come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 61 East 17th-st.

WANTED—THREE AGENTS TO SELL ADAMS' Patent Graining Machine; practical grainers preferred. Address, with reference, B. T. YOUNG, agent, No. 99 East Houston-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK; one acquainted with Yankee notions preferred. Address, with full reference, MERCHANT, Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE SALESMEN FAmiliar with the crockery and lamp trade, are wanted by BUTLER & CO., No. 50 Dey-st.

RETAIL LINEN SALESMAN WANTED by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, OVER 15 years, who can read rapidly and well, at No. 42 Ann-st., third floor, 8 A. M.

WANTED.—A CUSTOM CUTTER OF FIRST-class ability. Apply to BROOKS BROTHERS, corner Catharine and Cherry sts., from 9 to 1, A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN.......March 17, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

NOUVEAU MONDE...3,204 tons........900-horse power
WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE..................3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....................1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT....................1,130-horse power
PEREIRE..........................1,130-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS.................1,130-horse power

Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2
(New sidewheel steamer)
Carrying only cabin passengers.
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 17
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Feb. 24
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Feb. 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Feb. 17
CITY OF LIMERICK........WEDNESDAY....Feb. 21
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.......Feb. 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 11 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage $25. Deck $10.
EVERY THURSDAY,
Landing cargo in Savannah on the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
ISAAC CROWELL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight, at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.
Beware of runners and bogus passage tickets.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER..............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........................Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Steamships and Superior Accommodations for Passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.
Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 28.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports of A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows Feb. 24.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The well-known and popular steamship
MATANZAS,
WM. LEISEGANG, Commander,
will sail for New-Orleans direct from Pier No. 8 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin very commodious and elegantly furnished.
First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.
Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
The above low rate includes meals and state-rooms.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....................Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE................Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage....$25 | Deck..........$10
The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON. The Central Railroad is now open to Augusta. All goods consigned to the agent of the road will be forwarded free of commission.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt E. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 17th February.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S steamship ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 42 N. R., THURSDAY, 22d Feb., at 12 o'clock M., for Bremen, via Cowes, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 60 Broadway.
GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS
Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.
C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer,
No. 254 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACKEY'S OFFICE DIRECTORY— Our "Time Table" on the New-Jersey Railroad to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, is correct. Subscribers please notice.
JOS. MACKEY, Publisher.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.
NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.
As a medical clairvoyant Madame Winslow exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the basement bell.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
After years of scientific researches in Europe and South America, I have made a wonderful discovery.
I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, is known to myself alone, and replaces the womb without pain in its primitive natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases of long standing can be given.
Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.,
No. 67 Carmine-st. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 132 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 38 3d-av., (near Bible House,) New-York. N. B.—Mme. DUBOIS will receive and advise with ladies privately.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND Accoucheur, No. 545 Broadway, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints from whatever cause produced. Is sure to give relief to the most anxious patient in twelve hours' time. Private rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 156 East 19th-st., second door from 2d-av. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

ONE DISEASE REMEDY FOR EXTERNAL use—BROWNLEE'S wonderful cure for neuralgia. Wholesale and retail by HEMMING & CO., No. 102 Duane-st., up stairs.

ALL SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA, OLD ulcers, cancers and private diseases, male and female, treated by Dr. FULLER. Office No. 45 Sullivan-st., near Broome-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT, DON SEBASTIAN.
TO-NIGHT, DON SEBASTIAN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8,
(Eighth Subscription Night,)
First night this season of Donizetti's masterwork,
DON SEBASTIAN,
DON SEBASTIAN,
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, PROCESSIONS AND STAGE EFFECTS. Increased CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, and a most complete cast, including
MME. CAROZZI ZUCCHI,
MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, LORINI.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET will be executed by MLLE. KRUGER and MLLE. LEONTINE VIDAL,
(Her first appearance in America.)
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)....DON SEBASTIAN.
THURSDAY...OPERA IN BROOKLYN—CRISPINO.
FRIDAY..........FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY..........GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7¾,
(Second Subscription Night,)
will be presented the immensely successful comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
THE FIRST APPEARANCE,
of
MISS LACOSTE,
In a new five-act play, by Isaac C. Pray, Esq., entitled
VIRGINIA OF ROME.
VIRGINIA..........MISS LACOSTE
Other characters by Messrs. Clerepret, J. J. Prior, Archer, Hannah, Mrs. H. C. Stewart, Miss Helen Peterson, &c.
Secured seats ONE DOLLAR each, at the Academy, Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701, and Mr. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE PRESENT BILL.
Will be presented EVERY EVENING until further notice, the musical comedy of THE BLACK DOMINO, with MISS RUSHTON as the BLACK DOMINO, supported by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Higgins, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and other members of the company. To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by Mr. J. Schonberg, of BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST, founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
in which Miss Rosa Cook, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Mestayer, Mrs. Mark Smith and others appear.
New scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and mechanical effects by Mr. Morgan.
Leader of the orchestra..........Mr. H. Tissington
N. B.—To the hundreds who were unable to gain admission during the past two weeks, it is respectfully suggested that seats can be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2½.
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON
will ride his latest sensation,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE.
Continued representation of the splendid and fascinating Equestrian Spectacle, produced under the immediate direction of
LEVI J. NORTH,
entitled,
THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER;
OR,
SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND.
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE
and the whole troupe.
The beautiful spectacle of the
KNIGHTS OF MARDI GRAS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual
FANCY DRESS BALL
of this Society will take place on
THURSDAY, Feb. 15,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets of admission must have been issued in the name of the holder, and be signed by a member of the Society. The tickets being not transferrable, will be forfeited if not in the possession of the original holder. The coupon attached to the ticket will be torn off at the entrance of the Academy, the ticket itself returned, and must be preserved and shown to the Committee, if requested. No return checks will be issued before 12 o'clock. Entrance for invited guests and members of the Society from 14th-st.; for all others from Irving-place.
Tickets admitting one gentleman and one lady, $15; extra ladies' tickets, at $3, can only be obtained from the Committee: Oswald Ottendorfer, No. 17 Chatham-st.; J. Windmüller, German Savings Bank; George Nambach, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st.; F. W. Heyne, No. 57 Beaver-st.; Louis A. Grasse, No. 220 Greenwich-st.; G. F. Schoeler, No. 314 Canal-st.; Sigismund Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 13 Broad-st.; C. G. Gunther, No. 46 Maiden-lane; Wm. Steinway, No. 71 14th-st.; Eugen Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place; Hugo Wesendonck, No. 90 Broadway; Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place; A. H. Brahe, No. 27 Ferry-st.; Herman Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; H. Gräffenhagen, No. 96 Reade-st., and Louis Geilfuss, at the Club House, Nos. 31 and 33 East 4th-st., after 8 P. M.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will open for exhibition, at Miner & Somerville's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, (between 13th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Miss BATEMAN, who will appear for the first time at this theatre as Pauline. Reserved seats can be had at No. 669 Broadway. Also, seats for the Winter Garden for any performance.

MEETINGS.

PAINTERS.—AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York Practical House Painters' Association, held on the 5th inst., it was unanimously Resolved, that on and after the first Monday in March next, the wages of the members of this association shall be $3 50 per day of 8 hours. By order VINCENT N. LE COMTE,
President.
PATRICK H. BYRNE, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—THE following United States bonds, viz: One bond 5-20, No. 43,322, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 43,523, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 23,797, $500. Being second series of 1st May, 1862, payable to Fisk & Hatch or bearer.
One bond 10-40, $1,000, No. 28,730; one bond 10-40, No. 21,070, $500. Interest due 1st of March and 1st of September. Payable to S. C. Thompson or bearer.
The above reward will be paid by presenting the same to E. R. MEAD JR. & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

STOLEN.—NOTICE—PARTIES ARE HEREBY cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the sale of the following oil stocks, viz.: 100 Bradley, No. 680; 200 Bradley, No. 829; 100 Bradley, No. 883; 100 Bradley, No. 1,209; 200 Bradley, No. 1,095; 100 Pithole Creek, No. 461; 100 Pithole Creek, No. 792; 500 Buchanan Farm, No. 682; 100 Everett, No. 23; 200 Everett, No. 256. Also, 2,834 shares American Tin Mining Co., No. 33; 500 Benton Gold, No. 325; 500 Benton Gold, No. 335; 3,000 Burgess Copper, No. 45.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating or giving any value for a certain Draft drawn by Samuel A. Hayt, dated Jan. 2, 1866, payable three months after date, for $1,000, on Messrs. Dike Brothers, and accepted by them, payable at the Mercantile National Bank; the same having been lost or stolen. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE PHILHARMONIC rehearsal, Saturday, a lady's POCKET-BOOK containing about $22. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the same, on leaving it at No. 94 Broadway, or No. 44 West 21st-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 7 and 8 o'clock, while riding up-town in a Madison-av. stage, a POCKET-BOOK. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at TAYLOR & CO.'S, foot of 23d-st., East River.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID ON RETURN of a BLACK OPERA-GLASS, lost on SATURDAY last, at Winter Garden, to Mr. CRANE, No. 58 Wall-st., third floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MANUEL LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MIGUEL ARROYO, defendant.—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Pl'ffs Att'ys,
No. 170 Broadway.
DATED FEB. 8, 1866.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1866. MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50c. cancelled.]

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE District Court, U. S. S. D. New-York, in the matter of WILLIAM T. VOORHIES, a bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the door of said court, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at four o'clock P. M., all the interest of said bankrupt which is vested in me, on four lots in the City of New-York, known as lots Nos. 160, 161, 162, 163, on the Prospect Tract Map, on the north side of 116th-st., distant 400 feet easterly from the 10th-av.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Official or General Assignee.
DATED NEW-YORK, Feb., 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 49 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.
n14-law6mTu* JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 1, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
[illegible]..........WM. WHEATLEY
[illegible]
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 13,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF the triumphant engagement of the GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will appear this evening, for the
FIRST TIME AT THIS THEATRE,
as
PAULINE,
in Bulwer's celebrated five-act play, entitled the
LADY OF LYONS.
Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, D. E. Kalton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Blaisdell, Barry, Rendle, Nolan, Danvers, Neil, Misses Mary Wells, Farren, Everett, Whitlock, &c. in the cast.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
Miss BATEMAN,
who will appear for the second time as
BIANCA,
in the
ITALIAN WIFE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 1,
FAREWELL MATINEE,
on which occasion MISS BATEMAN
will appear as
PAULINE,
in the
LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. Wheatley begs to announce an engagement with the charming comedienne,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will make her first appearance this season on
MONDAY, FEB. 19,
in her very celebrated character of
FANCHON; Or, THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, entrance on Crosby-st., 25 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GENUINE SUCCESS
of the new farce, in two acts, now produced for the first time in America and entitled
WHO
KILLED
COCK
ROBIN?
Received nightly with
UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER,
and which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD..........as..........SATANELLA TINKLE
E. L. DAVENPORT..........as..........JACK RAGGETT
Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Eliza Newton.
After which Douglas Jerrold's famed nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mrs. John Wood..........as..........Dolly Mayflower
Mr. E. L. Davenport..........as..........William
Produced with new scenery by Hayes,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will shortly make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
In active preparation, the new Burlesque of
CINDERELLA
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Second night of the engagement of the popular young American actor,
MR. G. C. BONIFACE,
since his successful engagement in California.
Revival of the immense drama of the
SEA OF ICE,
in all its original MAGNIFICENCE and THRILLING EFFECTS.
MR. G. C. BONIFACE
in his immense impersonation of
CARLOS, THE ADVENTURER.
Comic piece of
POUTER'S WEDDING.
Drama of the
SPIRIT OF THE BLACK MANTLE.
MR. BONIFACE EVERY NIGHT.

IRVING HALL.
POZNANSKI CONCERTS.
CARD.
In consequence of the unparalleled success of these distinguished artists at their FIRST GRAND CONCERT, and the highly flattering reception given to them by one of the largest and most critical audiences ever assembled in IRVING HALL, the Management announce with great pleasure that the
BROTHERS POZNANSKI
will give their
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1866,
assisted by eminent artists, and
A FULL ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
For particulars see programmes.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MISS BATEMAN'S
LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 17, 1866.
DOORS OPEN AT 12½ O'CLOCK.
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.
On which occasion will be presented
THE LADY OF LYONS.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
THE LIVE INGIN.
Hunkee Doree..........Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC..........as..........THE MONKEY
LA SONNAMBULAR.
Amina (with Rondo Finale)..........Rollin Howard
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, in
HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?
Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF music well known to the public will receive a few more scholars for piano and singing, for terms and circulars apply at No. 34 West 27th-st.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE HIGH DADDY ASSOCIATION, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1866. I. J. WEEKS, President.
JAMES SHARPE, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARIES.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st-st.—The forty-ninth anniversary of the Sunday School connected with this Church will be held TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children; addresses by Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., Pastor of the Church; J. S. BACKUS, Esq., and others.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond-street.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
3. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
4. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
5. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
6. For regulating and grading, flagging sidewalks, and setting curb and gutter on Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth street.
8. For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and for flagging and reflagging sidewalks on Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue.
9. For building sewers in Hanover-square and Pearl-street, between Old-slip and Wall-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond streets.
2. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
3. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
4. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
5. Also, all the lots on south side of Fifty-eighth-street, and both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and all the lots on west side of First-avenue, from south side of Fifty-eighth-street to one-half the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sixth-streets.
6. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
7. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh streets, and all the lots between Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, and all the lots between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and one-half the block east of Eleventh-avenue.
8. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues.
9. All the lots included between Wall, Beaver and William streets, Old-slip and Water-street, and all the lots on both sides of Pearl-street and Hanover-square, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1866.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

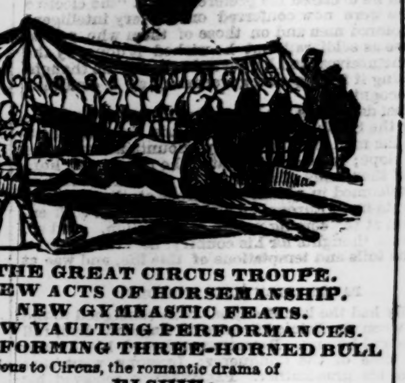
ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.
The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW VAULTING PERFORMANCES.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
Previous to Circus, the romantic drama of
ELSHIE;
OR,
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
W. B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
MONDAY, Feb. 19, will be produced A SCRIPTURAL HISTORICAL DRAMA OF ANCIENT EGYPT, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. of the most elaborate character, from AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK OF
MISS FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in the drama of
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
PERSONATING SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
Supported by the full dramatic company.
Also, drama of
THE DENOUNCER,
with Mr. G. L. Fox and corps of artists.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

---

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The original drama, by J. G. Riggs, entitled
MILES O'RILEY'S CAMPAIGN.
The beautiful ballet divertissements, entitled
LES MESSINIENNES AND TERPSICHORE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE
in their side-splitting acts, together with
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. GOLDBECK'S
FIRST PIANO-FORTE CONCERT
will take place on
THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 8 P. M.,
at Steinways' Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
Vocalists—Messrs. G. G. ROCKWOOD and G. E. AIKEN.
Violin—JEHIN PRUME.
Violoncello—HENRY MOLLENHAUER.
Piano—ROBERT GOLDBECK.
Subscriptions received at Messrs. Steinway & Sons'.
Single tickets at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis', Beer & Schirmer's, and Messrs. Steinway & Sons'.

FRANK GILDER, PIANIST, ASSISTED by Mrs. MOZART, soprano, WM. CASTLE, tenor, and Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, baritone, gives a concert at the Town Hall, Flushing, L. I., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.

TICKETS FOR THE "ERATO" BALL.— For sale at Conrad's Masonic Hall, 86th-st., near 3d-av., for $5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LAST WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN. Reserved seats to be had at T. J. RAYNOR'S Fruit-store, No. 585 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MAJ.-GEN. HOWARD
Will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute on SATURDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject,
THE FREEDMEN.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the principal Broadway book and music stores, and at the rooms of the Association No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Reserved seats 75 cents, at the rooms only.

AM. GEOG. AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY
THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-pl., Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMSON
will read a paper "On Modern Statistics as Applied to Ancient History."
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SMOKING—OR Tobacco productive of Democratic Freedom and Social Happiness, in a facetious lecture by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; Macfarland's, corner 23d-st. and Broadway; Randolph's, No. 710 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Cross', No. 15 3d-av., and elsewhere.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF CLINTON-PLACE.—Annual Reunion and Address, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 7½ P. M.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.
The German taught on SATURDAY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 593 Broadway, New-York.

BEST PIANOS,
CHORAL ORGANS
and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE LOW, ONE second-hand, 18 stops, two rows of keys, pedals, ccc., Gothic case; also, one new one, 14 stops, pedals, ccc., and one of eight stops, pedals and swell. The above are warranted of superior tone and finish. W. H. DAVIS, organ-builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

TO PIANO MANUFACTURERS.—A GOOD salesman and book-keeper wishes an engagement; would employ spare time in rough tuning. Address, by letter, A. T. GRAYSON, No. 331 Washington-st.

PIANOS AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO-FORTES. —A fine stock of these elegant instruments for the holidays, at the depot No. 748 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

105.—DR. J. A. KELLEY, DENTIST, NO. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Operations carefully and skillfully performed. All work satisfactory or no pay. The very worst of teeth saved.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
TO-NIGHT,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as..........Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron..........as..........De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor..........as..........[illegible]
Joseph, a Capuchin..........Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII..........Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet..........Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois..........Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans..........Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile..........Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme..........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
WEDNESDAY, 14th,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
OF
RICHELIEU,
commencing at 1 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. JOHN DYOTT.
First time in several years, the beautiful musical drama of
ROB ROY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. DYOTT'S NIGHT.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.
ROB ROY,
with a strong cast, the particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
TUESDAY
BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. WALLACK.
First time this season, the intensely interesting historical play, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. J. W. Wallack, by Bayle Bernard, Esq., entitled the
IRON MASK.
New and beautiful scenery and appointments, accurate costumes, and the following great cast:
LEON DE BOURBON, afterward
the Man in the Iron Mask..........Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Rochefort, his Friend, a Huguenot...Mr. Charles Fisher
Michel..........Mr. George Holland
Baron de Piermont..........Mr. Norton
St. Mars, Governor of Burgundy.......Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Marquis de Louvois..........Mr. Williamson
Jarmac..........Mr. Browne
Truchet..........Mr. Graham
Father Maturin, Guardian to Leon..........Mr. Pope
Rheinhault..........Mr. Ward
Baptiste..........Mr. Oakley
Hortense de Piermont..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Madame Giblot..........Mrs. John Sefton
Justine..........Miss M. Barrett
Cecile..........Miss Green
Lizette..........Miss Scott
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
ACT I.—Village in Burgundy—The friendship of the Huguenots—Leon denounced—Departure for Paris.
ACT II.—Cafe of the Fleur de Lys, in the Boulevards of the Temple—The conspiracy and escape.
ACT III.—Palace of the Louvre—Startling developments—King of France.
ACT IV.—Prison of St. Marguerite—The Iron Mask.
ACT V.—Seaport in the South of France—Exodus of the Huguenots—Departure for the Land of the Free.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—The Iron Mask.
FRIDAY (8th time)—The Rivals.
SATURDAY—The Iron Mask.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY is in preparation.

WALLACK'S.
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK
begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place
TUESDAY, Feb. 13,
when Mr. Bayle Bernard's splendid five-act play,
THE IRON MASK,
will be superbly produced as regards
CAST, SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Acting Manager
TWO COMIC SENSATIONS.
Brilliant success of the great artist,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
in his famous embodiments of fun and humor, the
LIVE INDIAN and SOLON SHINGLE,
which extort uproarious merriment every night from crowded audiences.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS..........as..........SOLON SHINGLE
Rendered by him at this theatre upward of 210 nights.
To conclude with the immensely funny extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Mr. OWENS..........in..........Three Characters
A "SOLON SHINGLE" MATINEE SATURDAY.
Commences at 1½, and closes at 3½ P. M.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
MR. FRANK DREW. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS EVENING AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
now being played with marked success at the Adelphi, London.
Rip Van Winkle (with German song,) Mr. Frank Drew.
Also the new version (burlesque,)
EAST LYNNE, or the GREAT WESTERN.
Lady Isabel, } With songs and dances innumerable,
Mad. Vine, } MR. FRANK DREW.
Remember matinee on WEDNESDAY. MONDAY, Feb. 19, the youthful, versatile and accomplished artist, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, will appear in a new play from the French.

THE
EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN PICTURES
at the STUDIO BUILDING, West 10th-st., will close on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

THE RUGGLES GEMS.
The exhibition and sale of these exquisite works of art will positively close on THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY,
SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen.
Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.
Terms $60 per quarter.
Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
REV. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

FOR PRACTICE
AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION
IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
Apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting.
Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

INSTRUCTION IN DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, &c., at Goldsmith's Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, established 1840. Rooms for private instruction. Circulars with terms on application.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE— NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence Feb. 15. For admission and circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. J. MANSFIELD, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. GILMORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY GRADUATE OF A WELL-KNOWN institution of learning, would like to obtain a situation as visiting governess, to instruct in the English branches, music, and the rudiments of French and Latin, or would accept a position as music teacher, or assistant in a school; best of reference. Address GOVERNESS, Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A LADY WHO TRANSLATES French or German readily to give lessons in exchange for the classics, literature, history, or the natural sciences. Address S. M. M., Station D.

TO TEACHERS.—PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Established over 6 years; in a very flourishing condition; possession immediately. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily governess to teach the English branches to children under 12; Brooklyn preferred. Address A. L., Box No. 3,930 New-York Post-office.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

(Continued from First Page.)

the field the ablest ministers. The Christian Commission, which expended five and a half millions, sent four thousand clergymen chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The organization of private charity assumed unheard of dimensions. The Sanitary Commission, which had seven thousand societies, distributed, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of fifteen millions, in supplies or money—a million and a half in money from California alone—and dotted the scene of war from Paducah to Port Royal, from Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and lodges.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The country had for its allies the river Mississippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike its parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover his freedom. After vain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colonization and by compensation, at last saw that Slavery must be abolished or the Republic must die; and on the 1st day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the armies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from three millions of slaves reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying: "It is of a very strange nature;" "a measure of war of a very questionable kind;" an act of "vengeance on the slave owner," that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did not make emancipation a reality. Those who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote in reply to another caviler: "The emancipation policy and the use of colored troops were the greatest blows yet dealt to the rebellion. The job was a great national one; and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then will there be some black men who can remember that they have helped mankind to this great consummation."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The proclamation accomplished its end, for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebellion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral sentiment of the Old World was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the West. Russia, whose Emperor had just accomplished one of the grandest acts in the course of time by raising twenty millions of bondmen into freeholders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of a Russian people, remained our unwavering friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave the first example of an imperial Government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious."

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the peoples of the world for anxious spectators. Its cares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was plowed with the furrows of thought and sadness. With malice toward none, free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his enemies never doubted his word, or despaired of his abounding clemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assured. The grand battles of Mill Spring, which gave us Nashville, of Fort Donelson, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Gettysburgh, the Wilderness of Virginia, Winchester, Nashville, the capture of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Mobile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlanta, and the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Maryland, whose sons never heard the midnight bells chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death, to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that victory was deserved and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virginia, were defiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went as the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge struck a death-blow at rebellion.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Where, in the history of nations, had a Chief-Magistrate possessed more sources of consolation and joy than Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had failed, and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of its results. The nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment of the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had conquered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All people sent him their benedictions. And at the moment of the height of his fame, to which his humility and modesty added charms, he fell by the hand of the assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

THE GREATNESS OF MAN.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows in pursuit of shadows. How mean a thing were man, if there were not that within him which is higher than himself—if he could not master the illusions of sense, and discern the connections of events by a superior light which comes from God. He so shares the divine impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this republic an example of justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle—Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with their compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willingly "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE JUST DIED FOR THE UNJUST.

The assassination of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence struck the country with solemn awe, and hushed, instead of exciting, the passion for revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the friends I have lost in this war—and every one who hears me has, like myself, lost those whom he most loved—there is no consolation to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation.

CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghanies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentle to all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."

The habits of his mind were those of meditation and inward thought rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a story.

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which, of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his Administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender than his feelings.

Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of men. In time of success, he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God. He did not know what ostentation is; when he became President he was rather saddened than elated, and his conduct and manners showed more than ever his belief that all men are born equal. He was no respecter of persons; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he failed in discrimination, and his appointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deferred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his Administration by his own supervision of the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his Cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete; and sometimes, by a sudden inference transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due to the relative rights of Congress, it was so evidently without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one; but when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had always sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement to the South." The Amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let in," saying: "They would probably help, in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he avowed himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship;" for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death he declared his preference that "the elective franchise were now conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers;" but he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as a condition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of the House his friendly greetings to the men of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of this life, and was at peace.

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the Prime Minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the Conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river, and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln but for a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skillful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his shibboleth; Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston from his narrowness as an Englishman did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the peoples of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenuous, knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence toward the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right; Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was not capable of being willfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons; Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little Kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting-place in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the people of the world.

CONCLUSION.

As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag: the American people was the hero of the war; and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The disturbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of Slavery, which is a part of the system of hereditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for Slavery and the party against Slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the Constitution as original, necessary and inseparable members of the State.

We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph. And our generals are not to be classed in the herd of vulgar conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon and William of Orange and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country and restore her to her place in the great assembly of nations. Our meeting closes in hope, now that a people begin to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is intrenched in a continent.

The orator was frequently interrupted by applause, especially in those parts which he emphasized, and in which, while speaking of Great Britain, he said "Let a bill of reform remove the worn-out Government of a class, and infuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful powers to the people; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright. But the best bower anchor of peace was the working class of England, who suffered most from the civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere." The orator's contrast of Palmerston with Lincoln—"the former, after a few years, hardly to be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham, but the latter to be remembered through all time by his countrymen and by all the people of the world"—was received with manifestations of delight, Sir Frederick Bruce being an attentive listener. But the applause was more extended and emphatic when Mr. Bancroft exclaimed "The Republic of Mexico must rise again." Those parts of the address referring to the Emancipation Proclamation and the utterances of President Lincoln in that connection in favor of freedom, were received with earnest responses by the vast assembly, as was the clause referring to the unswerving friendship of Russia and the act of China in closing her ports against the war ships and privateers of the seditious. Mr. Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, was evidently pleased by the compliment to his own Government. The other foreign Ministers preserved an appearance of stern gravity. The allusion to Mr. Lincoln's wish only three days before his death, that "the elective franchise were conferred on the very intelligent of the colored race, and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers, but that this should be done by the States themselves, and that he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new Government as a condition of its recognition," was greeted with applause, as was also the remark that in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress. Many eyes were at this point directed toward Gen. Grant.

On the conclusion of the oration, which occupied more than two hours and a half in the delivery, there was a spontaneous outburst of applause, clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Every sentence of it seemed to find a prompt response on the part of the auditory.

Mr. Bancroft was soon surrounded by a large number of distinguished personages, and received their congratulations. The ceremonies were closed by a brief prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray, the Chaplain of the Senate, who pronounced the benediction.

The company withdrew, when the Speaker called the House to order.

Mr. Washburne offered a joint resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of Congress to Hon. George Bancroft for the appropriate address delivered by him on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, and requesting him to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

The Chairmen of the Joint Committee on the Memorial Exercises were directed to communicate to Mr. Bancroft the foregoing resolution, and receive an answer thereto and present the same to both branches of Congress.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate, after returning to their chamber, unanimously passed a resolution, on motion of Mr. Foot, that ten thousand copies of the Memorial Address on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the request of both houses of Congress to-day, by Hon. George Bancroft, be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate also unanimously passed the concurrent resolution of the House above-mentioned, with reference to the same subject.

Senator Foot and Representative Washburne, the Chairmen of the Joint Committee, will therefore wait upon Mr. Bancroft for the purpose indicated.

The proceedings were admirably and satisfactorily conducted throughout, owing to the careful and judicious manner in which Senator Foot and Representative Washburne arranged the programme.

The Second Annual Ball of the National Telegraphic Union.—The second annual ball of the National Telegraphic Union will come off at Irving Hall on the 19th inst. The Committee of Arrangements are sparing no pains or expense to make it one of the most agreeable and elegant affairs of the season. The floor will be under the management of Mr. John Oltman, assisted by a number of other well-known telegraphers. At the head of the Reception Committee is Mr. M. V. B. Finch, who will see to the comfort of the invited guests. Among the distinguished persons to whom invitations have been sent, are Major-Gen. Dix, Major-Gen. Burnside, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Prof. House, Gen. E. S. Sanford, Gen. Marshall Lefferts, Mr. J. C. Henchman, Mr. W. O. Lewis, Col. Henry Rogers, Col. Heiss, Mr. S. C. Bishop, and many others. Delegations of the telegraphic fraternity from various parts of the Union have signified their intention of being present. The ball-room will be tastefully decorated, and Wallace's band will furnish the music for the festive occasion.

THE FENIANS FURIOUS.

Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Chas. S. Spencer, Fernando Wood, G. F. Train, and Others—Pickpockets About.

Such a demonstration as that made at Cooper Institute, last night, has rarely been seen in New-York City. At 7 o'clock the hall was literally packed; at a quarter after the square in front was occupied by thousands of eager, struggling, restless men and women, each striving to obtain an entrance to the place before them. The scenes on the steps, in the corridors, at the doors, and on the edges of the vast assemblage, were amusing and exciting, as well as serious; but the tumultuous upheavals in the hall itself were absolutely unparalleled in the history of public meetings in this city.

Upon the platform were Messrs. John O'Mahony, Head Centre, B. Doran Killian, the Treasurer, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer and other well-known people of the city. From beginning to end the meeting was a scene of continuous enthusiasm, rising at times to pitches of dramatic intensity. The music by the Assomption Band, (Sixty-ninth Regiment,) of Brooklyn, was throughly excellent, and added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

Hon. Chas. S. Spencer was the Chairman of the evening, and opened the meeting with the following remarks:

SPEECH OF CHAS. S. SPENCER.

In Washington on the 3d of April last, when the glorious tidings that Richmond was taken, and the army of Lee in full flight, were flashed along the telegraphic wires, I had the honor to speak to the rejoicing people. I followed the eloquent Senator from Nevada, a gallant Representative in the House of Representatives from Kentucky, and the then Vice-President, now the President of the United States. From the speech I then delivered, as published in the Washington *Daily Chronicle*, I read an extract:

"And now my brother Patrick. My Fenians brother Patricks, let us strike hands and punish that naughty Government that has afforded so much aid to our Confederate enemy."

In the same paper, of the following day, appeared this communication from one of the bravest and most loyal, noble and generous Irish patriots, who "did and dared," in greatest danger in red battle during our terrible struggle against armed rebellion.

Mr. Spencer here read a letter from Maj. Fitzgibbon, of the United States Michigan Volunteers, thanking him for his expression of sympathy.

The hand that guided the pen that wrote those lines is now still. The heart whose every throb was for the integrity, the happiness, the prosperity of his adopted country, and for the redemption from haughty, paralyzing oppression, wrong and outrages of his own beloved native "green isle of the Ocean," has ceased to beat, and the pure, disciplined, great soul that looked out from the bright eye into this world, that gave birth to thought, that directed actions, and impelled onward in the path of glory, has left its earthly tabernacle of flesh, and winged its way to the freedom and equality of immortality. Wounded in action, and suffering when he wrote this letter, his name has since been added to the roll of honor and fame upon which so many thousand names of Irishmen are, in letters of living light, inscribed, who have died to preserve our Federal Union and our liberties. Their courage has illustrated every battle—their blood has moistened every battle-field—of the late war for the Union, and from their fallen bodies to-day in the Sunny South the blades of grass spring greener and the flowers unfold leaves more bright and beautiful. All this I do not forget. All this Americans ought ever to remember, and as in the day of our trial and peril and suffering brave Irishmen have contributed to the preservation and firm establishment of our republic, so do I, born in this State, as were my father and grandfather before me, stand here to-night in this immense assemblage to advocate the establishment of a republic in Ireland. [Great applause.] England is alike the enemy of Ireland and the United States of America. The tyranny of the British Government forced my forefathers into the war of the Revolution, and the hired Hessians of the British Government butchered, while defending their hearths, the wives and children, thousands of Revolutionary patriots. Under the wise direction of the good Washington and the blessing of an overruling Providence our enemy was then defeated and our independence established. Hardly had the youthful Republic started upon her career of greatness ere British insolence, outrage, and galling insult forced her into the war of 1812. Then Jackson upon the land, and Perry upon the waters, taught England the same lesson that Ireland ere long will teach her again. Shall I forget our sailors impressed and dragged from our ships? Shall I forget the undisguised hatred and contempt then shown us by England? Shall I forget the British prison ships in our own harbor, or the horrors of Dartmoor challenging in atrocity and cruelty even modern Andersonville? Shall I forget the cry of "beauty and booty," given by Packenham to his soldiers? Shall I forget the City of Washington sacked and burned? And when civil war, with distorted face and fratricidal hand confronted us, and the stake fought for was the life of the nation, England, true to her ancient hatred, true to her selfish instincts, true to her aristocratical prejudices, true to her jealousy of our power and our greatness, recognized the rebels as belligerents, through her capitalists assisted them with millions of money, through her shipbuilders furnished them with piratical ships, permitted to be built in her dock-yards, to be fitted out and manned and provisioned in her harbors, thence to issue to depredate upon our commerce, to plunder and burn our vessels and take prisoners their crews. Shall I forget all this? Shall I forget that when victory wreathed with her bays our Generals, and the rebellion was subdued, our distinguished Secretary of State communicated with the British Government on the subject of indemnity for these wrongs, and was only met with decided and contemptuous refusal. England, then, my Irish fellow-citizens, is your enemy and mine. She has aforetime dominated every sea. She has oppressed nations of every clime. Ireland, through many dark and weary years, has groaned and wept in desolation and suffering, but "after the night cometh the morning." I see an oppressed brave people arising. I see them with changing fortnue fight on. I see at last the Cross of St. George lowered before the "Harp," and Ireland redeemed, her own ægis proudly marching in the procession of the nations. [Great and long-continued applause.]

Rev. Father Curry followed in an eloquent exhortation to his fellow-countrymen to be up and doing, which was received with great approbation.

Geo. Francis Train was then introduced, and for a full half-hour devoted himself to an eulogy of Train, America and the Irish, and a lashing of England and Senator Sumner. The latter brought Mr. Spencer to his feet, and after an eloquent rebuke of Train for his slur upon Sumner, who was invited by the Committee to address the meeting, introduced Hon. Fernando Wood, who said:

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

There are three duties imposed upon man: To his God, which requires obedience and reverence, looking to his welfare hereafter. To his family and himself, looking to his welfare here on earth; and to his country, requiring sacrifices and endurance in the maintenance of its Government, institutions and laws. In this latter obligation is comprehended the duty for Americans of sustaining the theory and system on which this Republic was found. It is not only incumbent upon us to maintain free Government here, bu to uphold it everywhere. This is the duty of the American citizen, and in this spirit, as an American, I am here to-night. And such has been the practice of our people. We have always hated despotism and encouraged liberalism. Whenever the down-trodden have turned upon their oppressors, and endeavored to relieve themselves of bondage, the American heart has beaten in sympathy. We did it when Poland struggled to maintain her nationality against fearful odds. We did it when the South Americans raised the standard of revolt and erected republics upon the downfall of Spanish authority. We did it for the people of Greece—for the people of Hungary. We did it when France, in a moment of national impatience, threw off the kingly yoke to assume, alas! but for a day, the right of self-government; and we do it now, even for the people of Mexico, who, with questionable capacity for self-rule, are nevertheless entitled to our best wishes and support. And why should we not feel thus? Was it not manifested for us in the day of our own sad trial? When the people of this then distant land first commenced their struggle for this same glorious principle, were we not sympathized with and aided? Did not France send us her Lafayette with his troops and his treasure? Did not Poland send us her Kosciusko, Germany her Steuben? and did not Ireland send us her Montgomery, whose remains now lie near those of the lamented Emmett in St. Paul's church-yard, and whose tombs will nerve the Fenian mass as it passes down Broadway to embark for the redemption of their country. [Applause.] In this view, and with these feelings, I have wondered that the Fenian movement in this country has been confined to the natives of Ireland and their immediate descendants. Why should it be an Irish movement? It is the same cause to which I have referred in other countries. The principle is identical. If there is any difference it is in favor of Ireland. Neither the American Colonists, nor Poland, nor Greece, nor Spanish America, nor Hungary, have suffered as has Ireland. Nor has any people on the face of the earth, Christian or infidel, so much claim on our substantial aid and heartfelt succor as has those whose blood has been spilled in our own struggies, and whose industry and toil has done so much toward our own national prosperity, thrift and greatness. Now, my friends, what is this cause? Of what does Ireland complain? Is that people oppressed? Do they enjoy or are they allowed to have those requirements which make a people happy, or contented and prosperous? In short, of what do they complain? and are those complaints well founded? My answer is a short one. It may be sufficient to reply that they are denied the right of self-government—that the ordinary and now generally accepted idea that every people should be allowed to participate in the formation of the laws under which they live is not vouchsafed to them. But I go further, and say that not only are they bereft of political, commercial and social equality, with the people of England and Scotland, but they are positively discriminated against. Laws and regulations are made for them purposely to injure them. They are obliged to recognize and to support political and religious principles repugnant to them; they are deprived of the fruits of their own industry; they are not allowed to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; they live under continual martial law, with a military constabulary holding surveillance over their domestic and religious sanctuaries. No peasant's cabin, no man's house, no institution of learning or worship is safe from this intrusion. An Irishman's house is not his castle as in England, provided he is not either a traitor to his country or to the faith of his fathers, which in his conscience is being a traitor to his God. Those things "I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears" within six months past. I differ from my friend who preceded me. He says we don't want a war with England. I say we do want war with England. [Cheers.] And if I were ten years younger than I am, I would be organizing Anti-British clubs while you are organizing Fenian clubs. [Great applause.] I want all my countrymen to be engaged in this war. [Applause.] I decry the doctrine that politicians are not to be admitted to your councils. I spit upon the idea that our Government is to keep aloof from this war. I want it to take an active part in it, [great cheering,] and I counsel acts, *want* acts against the British Government. [Applause.] Do our sticklers for loyalty in the British dominions require any further cause? To what deeper degradation would they reduce the Irish people? To what lower depth could they consign them? Even England, in her East India policy, has conceded and yielded to a bloodthirsty and cruel race. But she has not done it in Ireland. There is no relaxation—no conciliation—no philanthropy there. On the contrary every steamer brings us news of more stringency—more tyranny and greater oppression. And why is this? Where is the explanation? Why is it that Ireland of all the world is thus oppressed? Are that people beneath those of India, who burnt alive the British soldiery and inflicted the most revolting torture upon women and children? It would seem so. According to British treatment Irish people are obnoxious to the charity of some offence of a yet deeper dye of guilt. They are thus guilty. The statistics of Ireland show that they are. Their offence is rank and smells to Heaven in English estimation. Do you wish to know in what they have offended? I will tell you. It is to be found in the fact that with a total population in Ireland, according to the last census, of five and three quarter millions, there were four and a half million Catholics, being four Catholics to one Protestant. This is the cause and the only cause. She is the victim of religious bigotry and intolerance. The same spirit that beheaded Charles I; that established the Protestants under Oliver Cromwell; that burnt old women and Quakers at the stake in Massachusetts, and that has caused three-fourths of the wars since the establishment of Christianity, now operates against Ireland, and is bent on the extermination or the conversion of the Irish people.

Why is it that in Scotland it is otherwise? Because when that Union was effected the religion of that people and their local laws, customs, habits and prejudices were represented. Had this been done in Ireland the result would have been otherwise. Scotland is "loyal" because, forsooth, she is of the "Established Church," and consequently does not "kick against the pricks." Now, friends of Ireland, what do you propose to do? ["Fight."] You have gone thus far well, but what you have done has created a necessity for doing more. Your course here has been responded to elsewhere. It has caused not only commotion, but renewed oppression in Ireland. You must go on or go back. Which will you do? You dare not retreat. The blood of the Irish martyrs call on you to proceed; the wounds which your action has reopened bleed afresh, and no assuaging remedy can be found except in your prowess and in your succor. [Applause.] Go on, then! Strike for your early homes and your firesides; for your altars and your God; for your kindred and your native soil! [Loud applause.]

A young gentleman named Kiernan followed Mr. Wood with an elaborate essay on the duties of governments in general and the English Government in particular. His eulogies of the Irish statesmen, philosophers and teachers that control and guide and guard the civilized world were received with genuine applause, and he resumed his seat cheered to the echo.

At the close of Mr. Kiernan's remarks loud calls were made for Killian. That gentleman excused himself from speaking, on the ground that the meeting was intended for political effect at Washington, and he preferred not to appear in it.

The meeting then adjourned, and it being made known that Mr. O'Mahony had lost his pocket-book, and several others their watches, three cheers were given for the Irish Republic, and the hall vacated.

THE EXECUTION OF DR. HUGHES.

Last Speech of the Criminal.

Dr. Hughes, the murderer of Tamsen Payons, was hanged at Cleveland, on Friday last. The *Leader* says:

At twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock, Hughes, accompanied by the Sheriff and his Deputy, and Professor Thome, ascended the scaffold, with a firm step. Advancing to the edge of the platform he essayed to speak; but his feelings overcame him, and turning to Mr. Thome he remarked that he should be unable to proceed, until after prayer from Professor Thome. The two accordingly knelt down upon the scaffold, when Professor Thome offered up a pathetic and affecting prayer. During its delivery, Hughes was exceedingly agitated—a perceptible tremor overcoming his frame.

Before arising from his knees Hughes made a brief prayer himself. At its conclusion he rose to his feet, when it became apparent that he had been drinking, and that he was considerably under the influence of the stimulant allowed him.

He then made the followniig speech:

My Friends: This is indeed a sad fate, I would wish you to remember it, not as an example, but as the acme of human justice. Do you suppose that for a moment I think that the law of man is just in taking my life? No; man's law is but the law of a murderer like me. Who made that law? Moses. And who was he? The greatest murderer we ever hard of. Look for the second chapter of Numbers, and you will find some example of murder, with premeditation, and purpose, and deliberation, all combined in Moses, in taking the life of an Egyptian, and then he comes out and proclaims himself a priest, prophet and king, and by his law I suffer, and every other murderer. I will admit that life is dear to all and ought to be protected. But if a man takes the life of another it is the greater madness to retaliate upon him in this manner. If the people of Bedford had taken my life at the time I committed that awful deed, I would have said that is nature's law and comes from the heart; but when, after six months of preparation and deliberation over the matter, by those in official position, I say then, they murder—they murder! Gentlemen, what is the advantage to society to take my life or any man's, in comparison to employing him for the rest of his days in some useful employment. If J. W. Hughes has any ability for anything, then keep him in confinement and employ him on useful labor and make a good man of him, and turn him out a reformed man, and give him an opportunity to atone for all the evil he may have done society.

This death penalty is ridiculous, and if you will consider over it you will find it is wrong. One life is as good as another. What advantage is it to take my life? None! It is not an example to deter others from the crime. Did I remember pointing that pistol? No, I don't remember it to this hour. Yet it is the law and we must abide by it—the law of man but not of God. I am convinced of it. For six months now I have had every sect of religion to visit me, and they come in to tell me which is the way to heaven. Do I believe them? No! What is man's way to heaven? The same as his way on earth. Do unto others as we wish to be done to. I have thought it all over, fully and conscientiously, and have come to the conclusion that my life in another world will be the same as in this, with the difference that there all will be pure. I have considered this over for six months, and intended to give my own life up to my exit out of this world. I intended to take my own life, but did not succeed. I took enough to take me out of the world, but it is the great Spirit's will that I should not; and I have not done it. Since I have been in this prison I have had every sect of religion visit me. You cannot tell me one that I have not had to talk to me. I argued with them on all their opinions and learned all the secrets of their heart on the matters of salvation, and dare I deny them? No. I have talked with my spiritual adviser, not because I believe as he does. I love him as a father, but at the same time my mind is not his mind. I don't believe to-day—God forgive me if I say anything wrong—that Jesus Christ was the son of God. My anatomical knowledge and everything says that the Immaculate Conception was not right. It is against nature and philosophy; it is against human nature. I believe that no purer spirit, no better man, ever lived on earth than Jesus Christ, and that in the spirit-world he is next to the Great Creator himself—as far as we know. At the same time, I will tell my experience tells what I know in my own soul. I know from my own experience that there is communication with those who have departed from this life. I am to-day about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but, at the same time, am sure I shall be with you after the execution as I am now. I don't believe in spiritualism particularly, because I have never seen any mediums, nor have I ever seen the indications of this. At the same time every creature, I do not care who he is, will know that at some time in his life he has been influenced by some peculiar idea or sentiment he never would have thought of himself. So far as I know, I believe the doctrines of Spiritualism. I thank my spiritual adviser, who has spoken to me in relation to heaven and the sufferings of Jesus Christ, and I believe in his miraculous birth. I believe in him as being the purest man, the purest spirit that ever ascended on high. And I have taken the advice and counsel of Mr. Thome as a friend and father. He came here in a moral way to reform every one, and he laid such a foundation in my mind that I have finally taken the belief I now have given. If I thought for a moment that I was going to brimstone and hell and that kind of thing for all eternity I should fear, or did I think I was going to Heaven and sit there for all eternity. and do nothing but sing, I should be a fool. They can kill this body, but they cannot kill this soul. This soul soars aloft to the great Being that gave it being. It has its work to do, and I believe this moment that I shall be as much here after the execution as now before it I believe I am here.

I go, gentlemen, not to the land of perdition, but to the land of progression; and while I admit the justice of the law of Ohio to-day, I say it is foolish and vain. And if you should say to me that because that rope goes around my neck and chokes me to death that it is going to prevent any crime, I say it is foolish and vain, for in the condition in which John W. Hughes was when he committed this crime, no example on earth would prevent any man from doing just as he did. I submit to the law of the land, believing it is a cruel murder to take my life. From the time I fired that pistol up to this hour, I don't remember the firing of that pistol. Do you think all the examples on earth would have prevented any man in that condition from doing as I did? No; it is a mistake. No; I hope my example will not be remembered as an example of the death penalty, but of the folly of it.

Gentlemen, good-bye.

The Sheriff now told him that his time had come. Hughes coolly took off his collar and cravat, and threw them to the floor below. Just before the halter was placed upon his neck, he took an affectionate farewell of Jailor Smith, who stood, with Ex-Sheriff Spangler, upon the topmost stair.

While the rope was being adjusted about his neck he gazed upon the crowd before him, while a pleasant smile lit up his countenance, and said: "Oh! grave, where is thy victory? Oh! death, where is thy sting?" "Are you ready?" said Mr. Nicola, "I am," returned Hughes, and in the next instant he was dangling from the beam above him. The drop fell at precisely 1:7 o'clock. He died without the quiver of a muscle.

During all this time, his wrists had been hand-cuffed in front of him. His elbows were now drawn to the hips, and pinioned there, by passing a strap through them, and buckling it behind. His legs were pinioned together by a strap, passing tightly around both legs above the knee. After hanging twenty minutes, life was pronounced extinct, and the body was lowered by Deputy Sheriff George Ridgway, Policeman Samuel Furnall and Turnkey Smith. It was then placed in charge of the Monas' Committee, and, after being coffined, was taken to the Erie-street Cemetery and placed within a vault, to remain there a couple of months. The Monas Society, with Prof. Thome, and a squad of policemen, accompanied the hearse. At the vault Prof. Thome made a few remarks *apropos* to the occasion.

Gen. Sherman in Detroit.

Detroit, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866.

Gen. Sherman was to-day the recipient of a public demonstration from the City of Detroit. A public reception was to-day held at Young Men's Hall, under charge of a Committee appointed jointly by the Common Council, Board of Trade, and citizens at large. The hall was decorated by the battle-flags of Michigan regiments, and appropriately arranged for the occasion. Early in the morning Gen. Sherman visited Fort Wayne, near this city, and inspected the works now in progress there. He was received by the garrison under arms, and an appropriate salute was fired. On his return he proceeded to the hall. Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop briefly introduced him to the large number of invited guests in attendance, and he was welcomed to the city in a short speech by Hon. M. I. Mills, Mayor of the City. Gen. Sherman responded briefly, thanking the citizens for the reception, and stating that his visit was on business connected with the Department of the Ohio. He concluded as follows:

"I never expect to again command a military force. We are too powerful for our peace to be destroyed in the future by a domestic or a foreign foe. The country has too many men such as those whom I now see around me, some of whom accompanied me through the pine forests of Georgia and the Carolinas, for its quiet to be lightly disturbed. [Applause.] Michigan herself alone, and certainly when backed up by Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, could raise an army large enough to not only repel, but crush any force or power that should dare infringe upon our borders. [Cheers.] Our national affairs will shortly be restored to a safe and permanent basis. Congress, when it has finished a certain amount of talk, as all popular assemblies must, will speedily settle all questions. [Applause.] A year ago you were anxious for the army which I had the honor to command. It had disappeared from your sight; you heard nothing from it, and knew not where it was, nor where it was going. Exercise equal faith now, and matters will come out as well. [Cheers.] I know the man at the head of affairs at Washington, and all we have to do is to trust him. [Applause.] Exercise forbearance and patriotism, and give the President our hearty and earnest support. [Applause.] We certainly have a bright prospect before us."

Steam Communication Between San Francisco and Honolulu.

A San Francisco letter, of Dec. 30, says:

The steamship *Ajax* departs for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on next Saturday, Jan. 6. She is the pioneer ship of a regular line to ply between this port and Honolulu, owned by the California Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 235 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 6 inches; registers 1,354 tons; carrying capacity, 2,000 tons. Accommodations for two hundred first cabin passengers and several hundred steerage. Passage $75 and $40.

The passage is expected to occupy eight days. One link of the great chain of communication around the world was wanting, viz.: the connection of the Western shores of the United States with that vast Eastern Continent, beginning at the Amoor and ending with the Hoogly. This line of steamers will partially supply that want, and open fresh fields for California enterprise. Two thousand miles of steam communication to Japan and China is now open. A few years ago the commerce with Honolulu was limited to about one vessel a month; now there are three line of packets plying, and clipper ships, hence for China, find it worth their while to advertise freight and passage to Honolulu.

It is proposed to dispatch two steamers each month, and from the large amount of passenger and freight carrying there can be no doubt the business will be remunerative, as the trade is constantly increasing. Coal, water, fresh meats and vegetables can be procured during the trip from San Francisco to China. The contract for carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails by steam from San Francisco, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, comes into force in about six months, but before that time arrives we hope to hear of some of our merchant princes at Hong Kong or Shanghae having established a line of steamships in conjunction with those of the California Steam Navigation Company, and running from Japan and Canton to Honolulu; or the company itself, encouraged by the success that will attend their enterprise, may carry their line of ocean steamers to the Eastern El Dorado.

The Streets—A Pathetic Appeal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do, my dear Sir, say a word for the good folks who have to pass through Broadway. Call the attention of the City authorities—the street-cleaning ones, I mean. Let four men, two picks and two shovels, be sent on each side of Broadway, from Madison-square to Trinity Church. They could in a few hours clear the crossings of the streets and the heaps of ice at the corners—dangerous in the highest degree. The late Philip Hone, during his Mayoralty, was on horseback from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to see that the streets were in decent order. Suppose our new Mayor was to distinguish himself in something like the same way, do you think it would do him any harm? D.

Closing of the Eighth Ward Evening School.

The closing exercises of the Eighth Ward evening school (male department) took place in the large hall of Grammar School No. 38, in Clark, near Broome-street, last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was good. In the absence of John R. Russel, Esq., Chairman of the local Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., presided.

The exercises were conducted in a creditable manner, by the Excelsior Literary Association, a society organized by Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, Vice-Principal, in connection with his class.

The interest of the proceedings was greatly enhanced by the singing of the Hudson Maenner Chor, a German musical society composed of eighteen male voices, under the direction of Prof. Rickner. Several members of this splendid choir have been attendants during the Winter upon Prof. Wagner's large German class connected with this evening school. Master John Kuehlke, a lad of about fourteen years of age, sang a solo which was sweetly rendered, and greeted with applause. Miss Rice and Mrs. Kelly, teachers in the school, sang a duet, which was loudly applauded. The oration, by Mr. Goldy, was able and eloquent.

The exercises concluded with the distribution of some one hundred and fifty certificates of regular attendance and good conduct to the members of the school, among whom were several returned volunteers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.—The Board held a meeting last evening and transacted considerable routine business. The President, Alderman Bliss, occupied the chair. A communication from the Mayor was presented, in which he calls attention to the fact that a number of contracts had not yet been awarded, and that the interests of the city were suffering thereby. Among these were the contract for cleaning the streets, repairing and cleaning lamps, supplies of departments and the supply of stationery for the city. According to the report of the Inspector of Police, there were, on the first day of the present month, 1,100 street lamps in a broken and useless condition. The Mayor urged upon the Board the necessity of prompt and thorough cleaning of the streets as a precautionary measure against the engendering and spread of infectious diseases. The communication was ordered on file, and the different subjects alluded to were referred to appropriate committees. Another communication from the Mayor was received, in which he informs the Board of the expected arrival of the Ninetieth Regiment Volunteers from Savannah; and after alluding in appropriate terms to their patriotic services in the cause of the Union, recommends that proper measures be taken for their reception on the part of the authorities. The subject was referred to the War and Military Committee. Petitions signed by about 2,000 citizens were presented, asking that the street-lamps be lighted every night the year round. Referred to the Lamp and Gas Committee. The Street Commissioner sent in a communication calling attention to the condition of the city lamps, which being placed at long distances apart, together with the fact that hundreds were broken, and therefore entirely useless, he recommended that the work of repairing be given out by contract, so that they could be placed in proper order and lighted at the earliest practicable period. He also asked the Board to enter into contracts for cleaning the streets, which were in such a filthy condition as to invite disease and death as soon as warm weather set in. He urged the Board to take immediate action. The communication was placed on file.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Wilson, to the effect that our representatives at Albany be requested to vote for the bill now before the Legislature designating eight hours a day's work, which was unanimously adopted. Peter Clark was appointed as Inspector of Docks and Piers in the Eastern District, shortly after which the Board adjourned.

The Recent Conviction for Counterfeiting in the United States District Court.—Nelson J. Stewart was last week tried and convicted before the United States District Court, (Judge Benedict presiding,) on an indictment for manufacturing counterfeit United States fractional currency, and sentence was reserved until Wednesday of this week. Among the witnesses for the prisoner were two United States detectives, on whose behalf it was contended that Stewart was used by them as a "stool-pigeon" for the purpose of securing the really guilty parties. As it was generally believed and was shown on the trial that Stewart was an old hand at the counterfeiting business, the fact that the United States officers testified in his favor was looked upon with suspicion. It now appears that the jurors subsequently held a meeting in regard to the matter, and yesterday presented the following document to the United States District-Attorney:

"The undersigned, jurors in the case of The Government *vs.* Stewart, respectfully call the attention of the District-Attorney to the case of Russell R. Lowell, as one worthy of his consideration. The facts elicited on the trial of Stewart were such as to warrant the undersigned in earnestly desiring that some action should be taken by the District-Attorney in the matter. Jas. T. Rue, G. Drew, Chas. L. Franklin, Wm. B. Middleton, Chas. Dimon, J. B. Van Nostrand, A. A. Fisher, A. T. Riker, Jas. E. Vail, John McCombs, J. O. Trover."

The Reception of the Ninetieth Regiment Veterans.—The Ninetieth Regiment veterans, under command of Lieut.-Col. Nelson Shaurman, are expected to arrive at New-York, from Savannah to-day, about noon. They will be landed at the Battery, and provided with warm meals and good sleeping accommodation during the night. On the following day (Wednesday) they will be formally received in Brooklyn by the Mayor and Common Council, and other prominent citizens who have made every arrangement for their reception and entertainment, and in view of the fact that this is the last regiment enlisted in Brooklyn, which now returns to civil life, their advent will be most joyously received. The Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. J. B. Woodward, will turn out with full ranks and act as escort. All officers of veteran regiments, now in the city, are invited to participate. The programme thus far agreed upon is, that the veterans will be received at Fulton Ferry at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, 14th inst., whence the line of march will be taken up Fulton-street to the City Hall, thence up Myrtle-avenue to the Arsenal in Portland-avenue, where a grand collation will be in readiness. Before sitting down to the table addresses of congratulation and welcome will be made by Col. Stewart L. Woodford, S. B. Chittenden, Esq., and others. After that the viands will be discussed. The regiment will be mustered out on Harts' Island.

Brutal Assault on a Woman by her Husband—Escape of the Assailant.—About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening Dr. Hawley was called upon to attend a woman named Kelly, residing in Java, near Frankfort-street, Greenpoint, who was represented to be in a dying condition from injuries inflicted by her husband, Timothy Kelly, otherwise known as James T. Kelly. On the arrival of the doctor he found the woman in an almost insensible condition, her mouth cut and contusions on the back of her head and forehead. After a little treatment Mrs. Kelly revived, but it was found necessary to send her to the City Hospital, where she now is. It seems that Kelly, who is a mason by trade, about fifty years of age, has always treated his wife badly, and at one time she sought a legal separation from him. She is represented to be a very amiable woman, several years the junior of her husband. After the commission of the above assault Kelly fled, and has not since been heard from. He probably thought his wife dead when he left her insensible on the floor.

Grand Larceny.—A man named William J. Bell was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Hoyt, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mr. Abraham J. Moore, of Greenpoint. It is alleged that Bell was entrusted by the complainant with the sale of an ice-cart and a pair of horses. The sale was effected, but the proceeds were not returned by the prisoner. He also stands charged with stealing a cart from a blacksmith and hiding it away in a yard in Third-street, near South Eighth-street, where it was found. The prisoner was taken before Justice Dailey, who remanded him for examination to-day.

The General Term of the Supreme Court—The Otero Case.—The General Term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning before a full Bench, consisting of Judges Lott, Scrugham, Barnard and Gilbert. It was expected that motions for new trials in the cases of Gonzales and Salvador would be made by their counsel, but it appears now that the matter will not be brought up for argument before the latter end of the week.

The Effects of the Thaw and Rain.—The thaw of Sunday and drizzling, warm rain of yesterday, has had the effect of filling the streets with water so as to be altogether impassable in some places by pedestrians. The streets in portions of the city presented the appearance of rivers. A large number of cellars were inundated, and considerable damage and much inconvenience has been occasioned by this unusual state of affairs.

The Truant Home Investigation.—The investigation into the charges against the Superintendent of the Truant Home were continued yesterday by the Common Council Committee appointed for the purpose. The testimony of the matron and seven girls were taken, when the investigation was again adjourned until to-day.

Concert in Flushing.—Mr. Frank Gilder announces a concert in Flushing this evening, assisted by Mrs. Mozart, Mr. Wm. Castle and Mr. Ed. Seguin.

Wendell Phillips in Brooklyn.—Wendell Phillips will speak to-night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this being the second lecture in the Brooklyn Fraternity course.

Supreme Court—General Term—Feb. 13—Nos. 21, 10, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 2, 5.

[Advertisement.]

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Yet the blemish they thus blush to reveal,
With the "Sozodont" rare they can banish nor care
How often their lips they reveal.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 57 | Sun sets....... 5 32 | Moon rises... 5 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 23 | Gov. Island. 7 12 | Hell Gate.... 8 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Ship Senator Iken, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Liverpool, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Pollux, (Dan.,) Lahausen, Bahia and a market, Napier & Wellsford; Union, (Br.,) Stickney, St. Johns, W. I., G. Wessels; Jessie, (Br.,) Culder, Cork and a market, G. F. Bulley; Montrose, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Waydell & Co.; Maria Luise, (Ham.,) Streive, Pernambuco and Bahia, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Sophie Ann, Smith, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Co.; Fleetwing, Hand, Edenton, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. W. Johnson, Garrison, Apalachicola, New-York Coast Wrecking Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Allen, Barcelona, Geo. F. Bulley; Isabel'a, (Br.,) McMillan, Barbados, Edmiston Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. to Livingston, Fox & Co. Off Sandy Hook, spoke ship R. Roberts, bound in.

Steamship Saratoga, Berry, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Providence, in ballast to J. Borland & Son.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Henry, Blain, Malaga 72 ds., with fruit to C. A. Roberts.

Brig Victory, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Graves, Laguna Oct. 11, via Nassau Jan. 22, with logwood to Echeveria & Co Has had strong gales from N. N. E. to E. N. E. the last 4 days.

Brig A. V. Goodhue, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, East Harbor, T. I., 24 ds., with salt and hides to Edmonston Bros. Has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Clemence Eugenie, Lacage, Marseilles 60 ds., with wine, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Huntley, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Eaton. Has had very heavy weather on the coast, and split sails. Sld. in co. with Lillian, for New-York.

Schr. W. C. Mershon, Cole, Mobile, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Dix, Georgetown, S. C., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Lucy, Appleby, St. Andrew's, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E.—a dense fog, which has covered the harbor all day, still continues.

Domestic Ports.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer Franconia, Sherwood, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Arr. brigs Echo, Benson, Mayaguez; Leonard Meyers, ——, New-York. Wind N. E., raining; thermom. 50.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 11.—Arr. bark Silver, Craig, Batavia, for Boston; brig Prince of Wales, Matanzas, for do.

Feb. 12.—Arr. brig Waltham, Galveston, for Boston; Tangent, Wilmington, for do.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Adda, from Porto Cabello, reported yesterday, should be Adela.

The schr. Uuphemia, of Belize, Hond., Goodall, arrived last night from Jacmel Jan. 17, reports: Jan. 23, Hogstye Reef bearing N. N. E. 18 miles, picked up a boat containing Capt. Hutchings and three of the crew of the brig Foster, of Provincetown, from Aux Cayes for Boston. The brig went ashore on Hogstye Reef Jan. 18, and became a total loss. Landed them at Great Inagua.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—schr., of Newburyport, hence for Porto Rico, Jan. 31, lat. 30 10, lon. 69 07.

Isabella the Second—Span. bark, from Guayaquil for Malaga, 45 ds. out, Dec. 15, lat. 42 05 S., lon. 42 36 W.

Lawrence—Fr. ship, from Buenos Ayres for Martinique, 25 ds. out, Jan. 7, lat. 11 50 S., lon. 33 54.

Limena—Br. ship, from Cobiga for Liverpool, Dec. 12, lat. 49 34 S., lon. 47 52 W.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Nassau, N. P., Jan. 18, bark Edwin, Burdett, from Rotterdam for New-York, leaking; 20th, brig John G., from New-York; 21st, brig Ann, Johnson, from Havana, and brig L. T. Knight, from Portland for Havana, in distress; Maid of Erin, from New-York; bark Halcyon, Larabee, from Gloucester, Eng., leaking; was discharging to go on the dry dock.

At Jacmel, Jan. 17, brig Alma Jane, Flynn, for Miragoane, to load for New-York; schrs. Laura Frances, Higgins, for Aquin, do. do.; Fisher, Ellis, dischg.

At Paquira, coast of Bolivia, Nov. 13, ship Crusader, of Boston, for New-York, ldg.

At Cardenas, Jan. 28, bark Martin W. Brett, dischg.; bark Thomas, wtg.

Arr. at Belize, Hond., about Jan. 15, schr. Gen. Banks, Ryder, from New-York 12 ds.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class 8, Feb. 12, 1866.
78, 2, 13, 70, 46, 68, 74, 36, 58, 59, 64, 66, 75, 27.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 171, Feb. 12, 1866.
49, 52, 34, 72, 75, 26, 22, 41, 32, 30, 63, 40, 59.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 71, Feb. 12, 1866.
61, 2, 63, 58, 51, 31, 56, 30, 18, 66, 19, 36, 24.
SHELBY—Class No. 72, Feb. 12, 1866.
40, 17, 68, 72, 55, 38, 25, 57, 43, 59, 64, 23, 74, 29.
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THE STORY OF A MYSTERY—Illustrated.
MIMIC SNOW, BY SUBLIMATION—Illustrated.
INTERIOR OF AN OLD ENGLISH FARM-HOUSE—Illustrated.
A MURDER DISCOVERED BY TOUCH—Illustrated.
SHADOWS ON THE STREAM: A POEM.
ORCHIDS; OR, AIR PLANTS—Illustrated.
THE HORN OF OLDENBORG—Illustrated.
A BALLOON RIDE WITH A MANIAC—Illustrated.
SELF-MADE MEN—SINCLAIR TOUSEY—With Portrait.
AN ELEPHANT RACE IN INDIA—Illustrated.
AN ESCAPE FROM PRISON.
DOMESTIC RULE; AN ESSAY.
CHIT-CHAT FOR THE LADIES.
FANS IN ANTIQUITY.
TRICKS AMONG JEWEL DEALERS.
THE CHARM OF LIFE.
SELF-KNOWLEDGE.
THE LETTUCE.
HOUSEKEEPER'S MANUAL.
A SIAMESE ROPE-DANCER—Illustrated.
THE LOCUST PLAGUE IN SYRIA—Illustrated.
MONOMANIA IN HORSES—Illustrated.
A MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE—Illustrated.
THE SPOOR OF THE GORILLA—Illustrated.
THE BOHEMIAN TO HIS FAIR ONE—A Poem.
WHAT EMINENT AUTHORS HAVE SAID OF THE HAND.
A CASE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
FACTS AND FREAKS OF CURRENCY.
A GRASSHOPPER FEAST.
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD'S LECTURES—THE EARTH ON WHICH WE LIVE—Illustrated.
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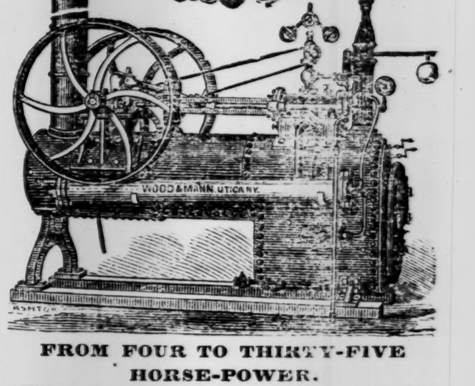
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